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DETERMINATION OF OPTIMAL COMPLIANCE AND STIFFNESS MATRICES FROM EXPERIMENTAL DATA

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DETERMINATION OF OPTIMAL COMPLIANCE AND STIFFNESS MATRICES FROM EXPERIMENTAL DATA

by

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ABSTRACT

A linear structure can be characterized by its compliance matrix C, which is 6x6 symmetrical and positive definite and which relates a force 6-vector $\bar{F}_j$ to a displacement 6-vector $\bar{D}_j$ by the relation $C\bar{F}_j = \bar{D}_j$. The inverse, S, of C, is called the stiffness matrix and satisfies $S\bar{D}_j = \bar{F}_j$. This thesis deals with the problem of finding optimal values of such matrices C and S from experimental determinations of a sufficient number of vector-pairs $(\bar{F}_j, \bar{D}_j)$ which are presumed to contain random errors.

J. E. Brock has introduced this problem area, suggested several different criteria of optimality, and solved some of the corresponding specific problems. This thesis completes the solution to a previously unsolved specific problem of this group and contributes computationally convenient new solutions to another. Moreover, a computer program, originally written for the CDC 1604 has been rewritten, in FORTRAN IV Language, as two programs for the IBM System 360 computer, and the capability has been significantly augmented.

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SECTION 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Source and Statement of the Physical Problem.

The coordinate system used here is a right handed orthogonal triad, whose unit vectors are denoted by $\bar{e}_1$, $\bar{e}_2$, and $\bar{e}_3$; see figure 1.

A generalized force will be denoted by $\bar{F}$, where

$$\bar{F} = \left\{ F_1, F_2, F_3, F_4, F_5, F_6 \right\}$$

is a column matrix. Braces $\{\}$ indicate that a column matrix is intended. The first three elements, F_1, F_2, and F_3, are force components in the $\bar{e}_1$, $\bar{e}_2$, and $\bar{e}_3$ direction respectively, and the last three elements, F_4, F_5, and F_6, are moment components about these axes.

Also let a generalized deflection be denoted by $\bar{D}$, where

$$\bar{D} = \left\{ D_1, D_2, D_3, D_4, D_5, D_6 \right\}$$

The first three elements, D_1, D_2, and D_3, are displacements in the $\bar{e}_1$, $\bar{e}_2$, and $\bar{e}_3$ direction respectively, and the last three elements are rotation components about these axes.

It is now presumed that a force $\bar{F}$ is applied to a (suitably constrained) elastic structure, the application being at point P, and the corresponding deflection $\bar{D}$ is observed at P; see figure 1.

It is postulated that a linear relation holds between the elements of $\bar{F}$ and $\bar{D}$, i.e., that there exists a matrix C such that

$$C\bar{F} = \bar{D}$$

It is further postulated that matrix C is symmetric and positive definite, and that it has an inverse matrix S ($S = C^{-1}$) which, likewise, is symmetric and positive definite.

Matrix C is called the compliance (or flexibility) matrix (of the structure) and its elements are called compliance or flexibility coefficients.

Matrix S is called the stiffness matrix, and its elements are called stiffness influence coefficients.

Note that matrices C and S depend not only on the structure, but also on the choice of point P.

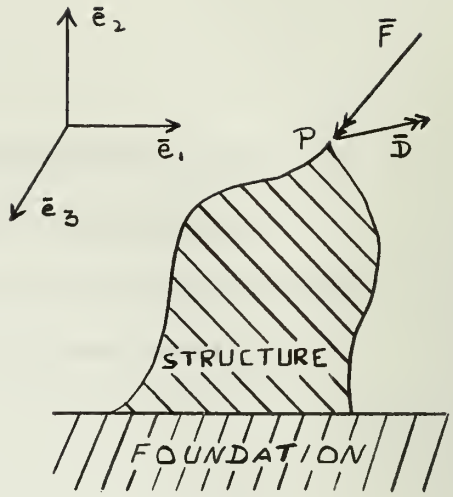

FIGURE 1

There are basically two approaches for obtaining the compliance matrix C, or the stiffness matrix S. One employs elastic theory in an attempt to come up with the elements of C or S. Even with simple structures it may not be easy to write down the elements of these matrices. The theory must be stretched beyond certainty and one obtains only an approximation to the correct result.

The second approach, the use of which leads to this thesis problem, employs experimental data rather than elastic theory to come out with the best C or S. Because of inevitable random errors present in the data, it is impossible to obtain the matric C or S, without using some mathematical procedure that is able to minimize the influence of these errors, and at the same time to assure that matrices C and S are symmetrical and positive definite. Furthermore the data must contain a sufficient number of independent pairs of vectors $\bar{F}$ and $\bar{D}$.

The question of how many pairs of vectors are required is considered in section 7. However in practice, it is anticipated that many more pairs will be available than the theoretical minimum.

1.2 Brief History of this Problem and Related Problems.

Professor John E. Brock [1],[1] of the Mechanical Engineering Department at the Naval Postgraduate School, introduced this problem. He has defined different criteria of optimality and, corresponding to each such criterion, has established a matrix equation, the solution of which will minimize the corresponding errors and permit determining the desired symmetric and positive definite C or S matrix.

In the next chapter there will be given the mathematical descriptions of four criteria of optimality that Professor Brock has introduced in reference [1], and the developments leading to the matrix equations that which must be solved for an unknown square matrix.

A description and an explanation of how to use the computer programs which has been developed for solving these equations will be given later.

The data used to test the programs are not from an actual experiment. An explanation will be given of how sample data, containing random errors, are generated for test purposes.

In this thesis, matrix C has been restricted to be symmetrical and positive definite, as is required in the structural problem under consideration. Two other related situations will be considered in Appendix D.

In general the different criteria of optimality that will be given in the next chapter can be applied to all systems which are described by a matrix equation of the form $C\bar{F} = \bar{D}$, where C, $\bar{F}$, and $\bar{D}$, need only to be comformable for matrix operations.

---

[1]Numbers in brackets refer to references listed in the Bibliography page 43.

SECTION 2

MATHEMATICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE PROBLEM

2.1 Physical Statement of Criterion One.

It is assumed that there are n pairs of vector observations $\bar{F}$ and $\bar{D}$.

As criterion one, it is desired to determine C so as to minimize the sum of the square of all scalar errors, viz., to minimize

$$\alpha_1 = \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{i=1}^{6} \left(\{ C\bar{F}_j - \bar{D}_j \}_i \right)^2 \tag{1}$$

where $\{\ \}_i$ = i-th element of vector $\{\ \}$

Now let

$$U = [\ \bar{F}_1, \bar{F}_2, \bar{F}_3, \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots, \bar{F}_n]$$

$$V = [\ \bar{D}_1, \bar{D}_2, \bar{D}_3, \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots, \bar{D}_n]$$

These are ($6 \times n$) matrices.

From equation (1)

$$\alpha_1 = \sum_{j=1}^{n} \left[\left(\{ C\bar{F}_j - \bar{D}_j \}_1 \right)^2 + \left(\{ C\bar{F}_j - \bar{D}_j \}_2 \right)^2 + \ldots + \left(\{ C\bar{F}_j - \bar{D}_j \}_6 \right)^2 \right] \tag{2}$$

Expanding the first term of equation (2)

$$\sum_{j=1}^{n} \left(\{ C\bar{F}_j - \bar{D}_j \}_1 \right)^2 = \left(\{ C\bar{F}_1 - \bar{D}_1 \}_1 \right)^2 + \left(\{ C\bar{F}_2 - \bar{D}_2 \}_1 \right)^2 + \ldots + \left(\{ C\bar{F}_n - \bar{D}_n \}_1 \right)^2 \tag{3}$$

If all the terms in equation (2), are expanded as in equation (3), it is easy to see that these terms are nothing other than the diagonal terms of the matrix product: $(CU-V)^T(CU-V)$, and therefore it is possible to write

$$\alpha_1 = tr\left[(CU-V)^T(CU-V)\right] \tag{4}$$

where tr stands for the trace of a matrix and superscript T denotes the transposed of a matrix.

2.2 Alternate Criteria.

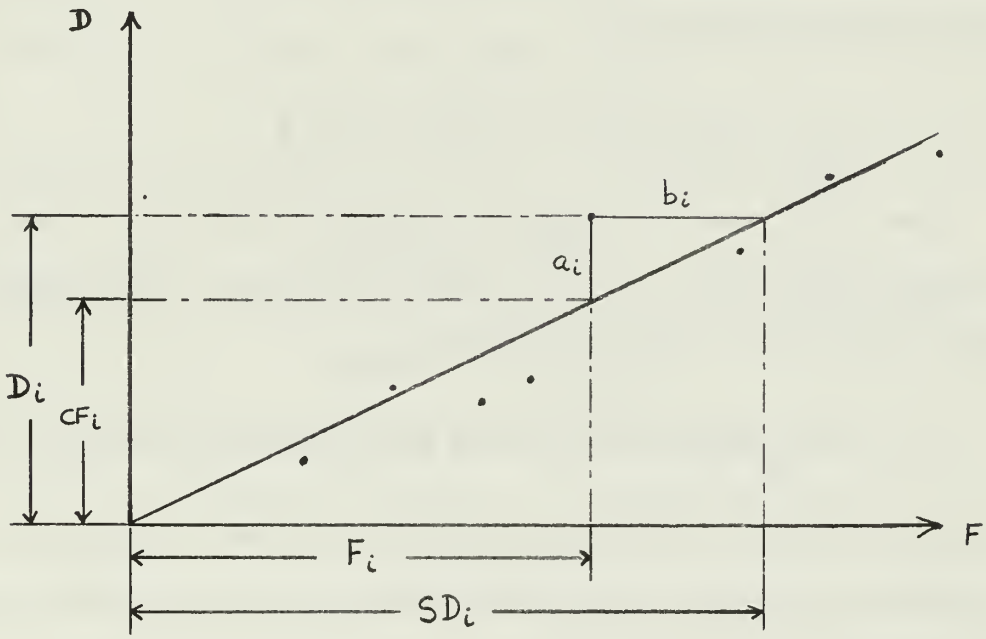

FIGURE 2

As may be seen from Figure 2, in a one dimensional case, criterion one requires minimizing the sum of the square of the vertical errors a_i. It is natural, therefore to consider, as criterion two, minimizing the sum of the squares of the horizontal errors, b_i. In the six dimensional case that this thesis is concerned with, this means minimizing

$$\alpha_2 = \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{i=1}^{6} \left(\{ S\bar{D}_j - \bar{F}_j \}_i \right)^2 \tag{5}$$

Equation (5) is in the same form as equation (1), with the roles of $\bar{F}_j$ and $\bar{D}_j$ interchanged and using the stiffness matrix S instead of its

inverse, the compliance matrix C.

Using the same approach as before this sum can be written in the following way:

$$\alpha_2 = tr\left[(SV-U)^T(SV-U)\right] \tag{6}$$

It is possible too, to minimize the sum of the areas of the "error triangles", whose legs, in a one dimensional case, are a_i and b_i; this is the same as minimizing

$$\alpha_3 = tr\left[(CU-V)^T(U-SV)\right] \tag{7}$$

Now, think also, of minimizing a weighted sum of the square of the horizontal and vertical errors ($\beta_1\alpha_1 + \beta_2\alpha_2$). This criterion number four is the same as minimizing

$$\alpha_4 = tr\left[\beta_1(CU-V)^T(CU-V) + \beta_2(SV-U)^T(SV-U)\right] \tag{8}$$

where β_1 and β_2 are scalar quantities which may be specified so as to designate the relative importance of the two separate parts of which it is composed.

From equation (8), without loss of generality, it is possible to make $\beta_1 = 1$ and $\beta_2 = \beta$, and write equation (8) as

$$\alpha_4 = tr\left[(CU-V)^T(CU-V) + \beta(SV-U)^T(SV-U)\right] \tag{9}$$

Brock [1] also suggested a fifth criterion of optimality but since no progress has been made toward satisfying this criterion, it is not included here.

2.3 Five Theorems on the Trace of a Matrix.

In deriving the matrix equation corresponding to each criterion of

optimality, the following five simple theorems concerning the trace of a matrix will be used. The proofs are simple and are omitted.

THEOREM 1: If the matrix P and the matrix Q are comformable in either order, then each product is square and

$$\mathrm{tr}\ (PQ) = \mathrm{tr}\ (QP)$$

THEOREM 2: If the square matrices P and Q may be added, then

$$\mathrm{tr}\ (P) + \mathrm{tr}\ (Q) = \mathrm{tr}\ (P + Q)$$

THEOREM 3: If P is a square matrix, then

$$\mathrm{tr}\ (P) = \mathrm{tr}\ (P^T)$$

THEOREM 4: If P is a matrix and x is a scalar, then

$$\left[\frac{\partial P}{\partial x}\right]^T = \frac{\partial P^T}{\partial x}$$

THEOREM 5: If P is a square matrix and x is a scalar, then

$$\frac{\partial\, tr(P)}{\partial x} = tr\left[\frac{\partial P}{\partial x}\right]$$

Note that theorem 1 permits one to write:

$$\mathrm{tr}\ (ABCD) = \mathrm{tr}\ (BCDA) = \mathrm{tr}\ (CDAB), \text{ and so on.}$$

2.4 Derivation of the Matrix Equations which assure the Optimization.

In sections 2.1 and 2.2 four different criteria of optimality have been given. This section devotes attention to the derivation of a matrix equation corresponding to each criterion. Solving any such equation assures achieving the corresponding optimization.

a) Equation (4) is

$$\alpha_1 = tr\left[(CU-V)^T(CU-V)\right]$$

$$= tr\left(U^TCCU - V^TCU - U^TCV + V^TV\right)$$

Note that instead of C^T, C has been written since C is symmetric. Now let x be any given element of C, and let C* denote $\frac{\partial C}{\partial x}$, then

$$\frac{\partial \alpha_1}{\partial x} = tr\left(U^T C^* C U + U^T C C^* U - V^T C^* U - U^T C^* V\right)$$

$$= tr\left[\left(CUU^T + UU^T C - UV^T - VU^T\right)\left(C^*\right)\right]$$

$$= tr\left[\left(CP + PC - Q\right)\left(C^*\right)\right]$$

where

$$P = UU^T, \text{ and } Q = UV^T + VU^T$$

are obviously symmetric.

Thus, if C satisfies the matrix equation

$$CP + PC = Q \tag{10}$$

then $\frac{\partial \alpha_1}{\partial x} = 0$, for all elements x of C and there is an extremum, which will be minimum, since α_1 is the sum of the squares of real numbers.

Because of the simple relationship between α_1 and α_2, it is evident that a similar equation applies for criterion two.

This equation is

$$SR + RS = Q \tag{11}$$

where Q is as before and $R = VV^T$.

b) Equation (7) is

$$\alpha_3 = tr\left[\left(CU - V\right)^T\left(U - SV\right)\right]$$

The solution will be to determine the matrices C which make α_3 stationary; among these will be one which minimizes α_3.

Knowing that $S = C^{-1}$, and both C and S are symmetric, after some manipulation

$$\alpha_3 = tr\left(U^T C U - V^T U - U^T V + V^T S V\right)$$

As before, let x be any given element of C, and let $C^* = \frac{\partial C}{\partial x}$ and $S^* = \frac{\partial S}{\partial x}$

Since CS = I, then

$$CS^* + C^*S = 0$$

and $$S^* = -SC^*S.$$

Thus

$$\frac{\partial \alpha_3}{\partial x} = tr\left(U^T C^* U - V^T S C^* S V\right)$$

$$= tr\left[\left(UU^T - SVV^T S\right)\left(C^*\right)\right]$$

This will vanish and α_3 will be extremal if S satisfies the matrix equation

$$UU^T = SVV^T S$$

After post and pre-multiplying by C

$$CUU^T C = VV^T \tag{12}$$

c) Equation (9) is

$$\alpha_4 = tr\left[\left(CU - V\right)^T\left(CU - V\right) + \beta\left(SV - U\right)^T\left(SV - U\right)\right]$$

$$= tr\left[V^T V - U^T C V - V^T C U + U^T C C U + \right.$$

$$\left.\beta\left(V^T S S V - U^T S V - V^T S U + U^T U\right)\right]$$

As before, let x be any given element of C.

Thus, using notation introduced previously, viz. :

$$P = UU^T, \quad R = VV^T, \text{ and } \quad Q = VU^T + UV^T$$

it may be seen that

$$\frac{\partial \alpha_4}{\partial x} = tr\left[-U^T C^* V - V^T C^* U + U^T C^* C U + U^T C C^* U + \right.$$

$$\left. \beta\left(V^T S^* S V + V^T S S^* V - U^T S^* V - V^T S^* U\right)\right]$$

$$= tr\left[\left(-VU^T - UV^T + CUU^T + UU^T C\right)\left(C^*\right) + \right.$$

$$\left. \beta\left(SVV^T + VV^T S - VU^T - UV^T\right)\left(S^*\right)\right]$$

$$= tr\left[\left(-Q + CP + PC\right)\left(C^*\right) + \beta\left(SR + RS - Q\right)\left(-SC^* S\right)\right]$$

$$= tr\left[\left\{\left(-Q + PC + CP\right) - \beta S\left(SR + RS - Q\right)S\right\}\left(C^*\right)\right]$$

which will vanish if

$$PC + CP - Q = \beta\ S(SR + RS - Q)S \qquad (13)$$

If the right hand side of equation (13) is set equal to zero, the left hand side is precisely the same as equation (10), which corresponds to criterion number one. If the left hand side is set equal to zero, the right hand side is nothing other than equation (11), which corresponds to criterion number two.

SECTION 3

SOLUTION OF EQUATIONS FOR CRITERIA 1 AND 2

Equations (10) and (11) that minimize criteria 1 and 2 respectively are of the same form, where the matrices C, S, P, R, and Q, are all symmetric. The solution by Brock [1], given here, is for equation (10), but is applicable to equation (11), with the roles of P and R interchanged. The solution in equation (10) will be for the unknown matrix C, where in equation (11) is for the unknown matrix S.

In the physical problem of primary interest, matrices C, P, and Q are all 6 x 6, but, for the sake of generality, it will be presumed that they are m x m.

In equation (10)

$$CP + PC = Q$$

there are really only $\bar{N} = \frac{1}{2} m (m + 1)$ unknown elements of C. These unknowns can be arranged in a column matrix according to the following procedure:

Use the notation $M_j = \frac{1}{2} (j - 1) j$.

Given i, j, let $t_{i,j} = M_{max(i,j)} + \min (i,j)$.

For example, with i = 3, and j = 5, then

$$t_{3,5} = t_{5,3} = \frac{1}{2} (4)(5) + 3 = 13$$

and

$$t_{2,6} = t_{6,2} = \frac{1}{2} (5)(6) + 2 = 17$$

Table 1 gives values of $t_{i,j}$ for i,j = 1, 2, 3,...,10

Next, a column matrix W of $\bar{N}$ elements is formed from the $\bar{N}$ unknown elements c_{ij} of matrix C. Element c_{ij} of C becomes the $t_{i,j}$th element of W; note that $t_{m,m} = \bar{N}$.

	i=1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
j=1	1	2	4	7	11	16	22	29	37	46
2	2	3	5	8	12	17	23	30	38	47
3	4	5	6	9	13	18	24	31	39	48
4	7	8	9	10	14	19	25	32	40	49
5	11	12	13	14	15	20	26	33	41	50
6	16	17	18	19	20	21	27	34	42	51
7	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	35	43	52
8	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	44	53
9	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	54
10	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55

TABLE 1. Values of $t_{i,j}$

$$W = \{ w_1, \ldots, w_N \} = \{ c_{11}, \ldots, c_{mm} \}$$

The column matrix Z of $\bar{N}$ elements is formed in a similar way from the known elements $q_{i,j}$ of symmetric matrix Q.

$$Z = \{ z_1, z_2, z_3, \ldots, z_N \}$$

where $z_{t_{i,j}} = q_{ij} / (1 + \delta_{ij})$

and δ_{ij} is the Kronecker's delta.

Finally the coefficient matrix $\bar{P}$ is formed as the sum of m ($\bar{N}$ x $\bar{N}$) matrices P_I, I = 1,2,...,m, each of order $\bar{N}$ x $\bar{N}$, which themselves are formed from the (m x m) matrix $P = UU^T$, according to the following procedure:

P_I is formed from P by inserting rows and columns of zeros, an operation that is denoted by (*)(K)(L) which means insert L rows of zeros after the Kth row in the original matrix P, and insert L columns of zeros after the Kth column in the original matrix P. The P_I is obtained from P by the operation:

(a) $(*)(0)(M_I)$

(b) $(*)(I)(I-1)$

(c) $(*)(I+1)(I)$

(d) $(*)(I+2)(I+1)$, etc.

until such insertions fall outside the range of the $\overline{N} \times \overline{N}$ size.

Then:

$$\overline{P} = \sum_{I=1}^{m} P_I$$

and solving the system

$$\overline{P}W = Z$$

gives the column matrix W, whose elements can then be rearranged to produce the desired matrix C.

Bickley and McNamee [4] have considered a more general equation of the form:

$$AZ + ZB = F$$

and they give four methods of solution, which they have named: The Big Matrix, the Irrational Solution, the Semi-Rational Solution, and A Rational Solution.

The method given by Larsen [5], and the method given by Brock [1] and reproduced here, appear to be additional distinct methods; both, however, probably are closely related to what Bickley and McNamee refer to as the "big matrix", in which A = B.

As the results obtained with the method given here is quite satisfactory, no further study has been done with the methods given in reference [4], but it might be of interest to one working with this problem to try suitably specializing Bickley and McNamee's methods.

SECTION 4

SOLUTION OF EQUATION FOR CRITERION 3

To solve equation (12), postmultiply by UU^T; then

$$CUU^TCUU^T = VV^TUU^T \tag{14}$$

$$CUU^T = (VV^TUU^T)^{\frac{1}{2}} \tag{15}$$

In equation (14), UU^T and VV^T, both are symmetric, but the product VV^TUU^T is non-symmetric.

Brock [6], has solved equation (15), using a highly sophisticated computer library subroutine, based on a Laguerre-Hessenberg algorithm, to find eigenvalues of VV^TUU^T, which are then used in a method described by Frazer, Duncan, and Collar [3], in order to find $CUU^T = (VV^TUU^T)^{\frac{1}{2}}$, from which C may easily be obtained. This procedure is available in a computer program for the FORTRAN 63 language to be used in the CDC 1604 computer.

Owing to the difficulties in converting this program to FORTRAN IV language used in the IBM System 360 computer, recently installed at the Naval Postgraduate School, the following two other procedures were developed and have successfully been applied to solve equation (12).

a) Iterative procedure for finding the square root of a non-symmetric matrix.

Pulay [7], has given a method that determines the principal square root of a positive definite symmetric matrix using an iteration procedure.

Using his idea with some modification, a method for obtaining the square root of a positive definite non-symmetric matrix has been successfully used and applied to several examples.

In equation (15)

$$CUU^T = (VV^TUU^T)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

let $VV^TUU^T = A$

and $A^{\frac{1}{2}} = D + B$ (16)

where D is a diagonal matrix, whose elements are the positive square roots of the diagonal elements of A, and B is a matrix formed from $\tilde{C}UU^T - D$, and $\tilde{C}$ is an approximation of the matrix C that will minimize the criterion number 3.

The matrix $\tilde{C}$ can be obtained from the equation

$$\tilde{C}U = V$$

$$\tilde{C}UU^T = VU^T$$

and

$$\tilde{C} = VU^T(UU^T)^{-1}$$

This is one way of finding the matrix $\tilde{C}$, suggested by analogy to Pulay's method. However, in the computer program used in this thesis to solve equation (15), the matrix $\tilde{C}$ is taken to be the matrix C that satisfies criterion number 2. This is done in order to save computer time.

From equation (16)

$$(D + B)^2 = A$$

$$DB + BD = A - D^2 - B^2$$

This equation can not be solved for matrix B due to the term B^2, but following Pulay's procedure it can be transformed into a simple iteration formula

$$DB_k + B_kD = A - D^2 - B_{k-1}^2$$

and the (i,j)-th element of B_k, can be obtained in a simple manner from the formula

$$(B_k)_{ij} = \frac{1}{D_i + D_j}\left[(A - D^2)_{ij} - (B_{k-1}^2)_{ij}\right]$$

To obtain $(B_k)_{ij}$, the iteration procedure must be carried out until the difference between two successive approximations of $(B_k)_{ij}$ become less than a specified allowable error, i.e.

$$(B_k)_{ij} - (B_{k-1})_{ij} = \Delta$$

where Δ in the actual program is 10^{-10}, and the $()_{ij}$ implies comparing element by element.

After matrix B has been obtained

$$C = (D + B)(UU^T)^{-1}$$

or

$$C = (VV^T UU^T)^{\frac{1}{2}}(UU^T)^{-1}$$

The procedure described above leads to output 3A in the actual computer program. Output 3B is the solution of basically the same equation, but instead of equation (12) being postmultiplied by UU^T, it is premultiplied resulting in

$$UU^T C = (UU^T VV^T)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

and using the same procedure as before the square root of $UU^T VV^T$ can be obtained, and therefore the unknown matric C.

Output 3C is simply the arithmetic average of 3A and 3B.

b) The second procedure that solves equation (12) uses some matrix algebra manipulation, and instead of working with a non-symmetric matrix , it requires taking the square roots of two different symmetric matrices. This procedure was called to the attention of the writer by Professor Brock.

Observe that starting with equation (12), $CUU^T C = VV^T$ and premultiplying by U^T and postmultiplying by U, the following matrix equation is obtained

$$U^T CUU^T CU = U^T VV^T U$$

and

$$U^TCU = (U^TVV^TU)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

where U^TVV^TU is a symmetric matrix, but as U and V have dimensions (6xn), where n is the number of pair of vectors available, this formulation of the problem requires taking the square root to an (nxn) symmetrix matrix, with the disadvantage of dealing with a big matrix, for example (1000x1000).

Accordingly, return to equation (12)

$$CUU^TC = VV^T$$

Let $UU^T = A$, and without much loss of generality assume that the eigenvalues of A are distinct. In this problem A is a (6x6) matrix.

Then

$$A = ML^2M^T$$

where M is the modal matrix of A

and L^2 is the spectral matrix of A.

This is true since A is symmetrical, L^2 is simply a diagonal matrix of the eigenvalues of A, and M is a square matrix whose columns are the corresponding eigenvectors of A. M is orthogonal so that $M^T = M^{-1}$.

Since L^2 is a diagonal matrix, it is easy to find its square root, L. Theoretically there are a number of different choices of L since either the positive or the negative square root of each eigenvalues can be chosen, but in this application it is convenient and satisfactory to use only the positive values.

Now

$$\begin{aligned} A = ML^2M^T &= MLLM^T \\ &= MLL^TM^T \\ &= EE^T \end{aligned}$$

where $E = ML$ is (mxm), i.e., 6 x 6 in the applied problem.

Let $B = VV^T$

and equation (12) now takes the form

$$CEE^TC = B$$

$$E^TCEE^TCE = E^TBE = D$$

where D is an (m×m) symmetric matrix. Thus,

$$E^TCE = D^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

Like matrix A, D can be written in terms of its modal and spectral matrices

$$D = ml^2m^T$$

$$D^{\frac{1}{2}} = mlm^T$$

Therefore

$$E^TCE = mlm^T$$

Now $$E^{-1} = L^{-1}M^{-1} = L^{-1}M^T$$

where L^{-1} is simply the diagonal matrix of the reciprocals of the corresponding elements of L,

Thus

$$C = ML^{-1}\ mlm^TL^{-1}M^T$$

This procedure has been written in the FORTRAN IV language to be used in the IBM System 360 computer, and in the actual program is output 3D.

SECTION 5

SOLUTION OF EQUATION FOR CRITERION 4

The equation (13), that minimize the criterion 4, is nonlinear in the unknown matrix C (= S^{-1}), and an iteration method is used for its solution.

Given β , choose a convenient $\rho \leqq \beta$. Now from equation (13), consider the iterative scheme indicated by

$$C_i P + PC_i - Q = \rho\, S_i(S_i R + RS_i - Q)S_i \tag{17}$$

where

$$S_i = C_{i-1}^{-1}$$

and $$C_o = \frac{\bar{C}_1 + \rho\, \bar{C}_2}{1 + \rho}$$

$\bar{C}_1$ is the matrix that satisfies criterion 1

$\bar{C}_2$ is the matrix that satisfies criterion 2

Now, having C_o, S_1 is determined, from which the right hand side of equation (17) can be evaluated, and the following equation can be obtained:

$$C_i P + PC_i = Q^* \tag{18}$$

where

$$Q^* = Q + \rho\, S_i(S_i R + RS_i - Q)S_i$$

Equation (18) is of the same form as equation (10), and can be solved using the same procedure.

The C_i obtained from equation (18), is used again to obtain S_{i+1}, and a new C_{i+1} is obtained using the iterative procedure until two successive approximations of C_i become less than a specified allowable error, viz.

$$(C_{i+1})_{jk} - (C_i)_{jk} = \Delta$$

where Δ in the actual program is taken as 10^{-5}, and $()_{jk}$ implies comparing element by element.

When the convergence is achieved, ρ is increased and the iterative procedure is carried out again. This procedure is followed until finally convergence is obtained with $\rho = \beta$.

The reason for using values of ρ initially less than β is to assure and optimize convergence of the entire process. For example, in one study where $\beta = 0.8$, it was found convenient to use the sequence

$$\rho = 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, \ldots, 0.8.$$

SECTION 6

DIGITAL COMPUTER PROGRAMS

Two main computer programs have been written in FORTRAN IV Language to be used with the IBM System 360 computer. These programs are called CECI 1 and CECI 2. They make use of several subroutines and to assure accuracy the main programs and the subroutines employ double precision arithmetic.

In program CECI 1, the following subroutines are used:

ADDEM	AINVM
BIGCM	BIGSM
BLANCA	JACVAT
MAUSS3	OUTPU
PRINM	RECIP
REDEM	SQRERT
SQROOT	SQUAM
TRACM	TRANM
ULTMA	ULTMB

In the program CECI 2, the following subroutines are used:

ADDEM	AINVM
BIGCM	BIGSM
BLANCA	MAUSS3
OUTPUT	PRINM
REDEM	SQUAM
TRACM	TRANM
ULTMA	ULTMB

Both programs make use of a number of functions from the monitor library tape which are not listed here.

Program CECI 1 solves the equations that satisfy criteria numbers 1, 2, and 3. The program gives one output for each of criteria 1 and 2, and four outputs for criterion number 3. For each of these outputs the program prints the compliance matrix C, and for each such matrix, computes and prints out three criteria numbers, as follows:

CRITERION NUMBER ONE $= tr\,[(CU - V)^T(CU - V)]$

CRITERION NUMBER TWO $= tr\,[(SV - U)^T(SV - V)]$

CRITERION NUMBER THREE $= tr\,[(CU - V)^T(U - SV)]$

Program CECI 2 solves the equation that satisfies criterion number 4, prints the compliance matrix C, and gives four criterion numbers; the first three are the same as in CECI 1 and the fourth is given by:

CRITERION NUMBER FOUR $= tr\,[(CU - V)^T(CU - V) + \beta\,(SV-U)^T (SV- U)]$

Most of the matrices are regarded as doubly subscripted arrays as follows:

If there are M rows and N columns, the array in the computer memory has dimension (M + 1, N); for example: if the matrix has 6 rows and 50 columns, the dimension of the array is (7 x 50). This extra row permits the identification of the matrix for debugging purposes and gives this information to those subroutines which use it for processing or monitoring purposes.

Let $e_{i,j}$ refer to the array and let $a_{i,j}$ refer to the matrix. Then $e_{1,1}$ is an integer identifying the array and the matrix. $e_{1,2}$ and $e_{1,3}$ are integers M and N respectively. For the remainder of the elements, $e_{i+1,j} = a_{i,j}$. The other matrices used in the main programs that have the dimensions (N,N), are used as scratch matrices. They are needed when calling some subroutines that have dummy subscripted variables, due

to the mode of storage (column-wise) used by the IBM System 360 computer. The array for an M-element column matrix has dimension (M + 1), where the first element is the integer M.

The programs can be used in two different ways: (1) for classroom or more investigation purposes and (2) for use with data from an actual experiment. This is done by means of the card called MODE, where MODE = 1, 2, respectively.

If MODE = 1, the program will read the matrices C and U from the data cards, and generate matrix V = CU. For testing purposes random errors are introduced in matrices U and V. The explanation of how these errors are introduced will be given in the next section.

If MODE = 2, the programs will read the matrices U and V from the data cards. This data would be obtained from an actual experiment.

The explanation of how to use these programs, and how the data is punched in cards will be given in Appendix A.

Unless other FORMAT statements are called for, the only printed output is as follows:[2]

a) In main program CECI 1, with MODE = 1.

(1) MATRIX P FOLLOWS

MATRIX NUMBER 1, 6 ROWS, 6 COLUMNS

Listing of matrix P in FORMAT (1X, 8D12.4)

(2) MATRIX BE FOLLOWS

MATRIX NUMBER 2, 6 ROWS, NN COLUMNS

Listing of matrix BE in FORMAT (1X, 8D12.4)

---

[2] The nomenclature used in the outputs of the programs CECI 1 and CECI 2 is given in Appendix C; see pages 76 and 89.

(3) MATRIX EB FOLLOWS

MATRIX NUMBER 3, 6 ROWS, NN COLUMNS

Listing of Matrix EB in FORMAT (1X, 8D12.4)

(4) ERROR IN BLANCA = (number given)

(5) MATRIX U FOLLOWS

MATRIX NUMBER 4, 6 ROWS, NN COLUMNS

Listing of matrix U in FORMAT (1X, 8D12.4)

(6) MATRIX V FOLLOWS

MATRIX NUMBER 5, 6 ROWS, NN COLUMNS

Listing of matrix V in FORMAT (1X, 8D12.4)

(7) ELAPSED TIME = (time given in sec.)

(8) OUTPUT NO. 1, MINIMIZES V SQUARE ERROR

DESIRED MATRIX IS

MATRIX NUMBER 17, 6 ROWS, 6 COLUMNS

Listing of desired compliance matrix in FORMAT (1X, 8D12.4)

CRITERION NUMBER 1 EQUALS (value given)

CRITERION NUMBER 2 EQUALS (value given)

CRITERION NUMBER 3 EQUALS (value given)

(9) ELASPED TIME = (time given in sec.)

(10) OUTPUT NO. 2, MINIMIZES U SQUARE ERROR

DESIRED MATRIX IS

MATRIX NUMBER 33, 6 ROWS, 6 COLUMNS

Listing of desired compliance matrix in FORMAT (1X, 8D12.4)

CRITERION NUMBER 1 EQUALS (value given)

CRITERION NUMBER 2 EQUALS (value given)

CRITERION NUMBER 3 EQUALS (value given)

(11) ELAPSED TIME = (time given in sec.)

(12) OUTPUT NO. 3A, MINIMIZES TRIANGLE ERROR

DESIRED MATRIX IS

MATRIX NUMBER XXX, 6 ROWS, 6 COLUMNS

(XXX may have any large integer value, due to the iteration procedure used to obtain output 3A)

Listing of desired compliance matrix in FORMAT (1X, 8D12.4)

CRITERION NUMBER 1 EQUALS (value given)

CRITERION NUMBER 2 EQUALS (value given)

CRITERION NUMBER 3 EQUALS (value given)

(13) ELASPED TIME = (time given in sec.)

(14) OUTPUT NO. 3B, MINIMIZES TRIANGLE ERROR

Same as number (12)

(15) ELAPSED TIME = (time given in sec.)

(16) OUTPUT NO. 3C, MINIMIZES TRIANGLE ERROR

Same as number (12)

(17) OUTPUT NO. 3D, MINIMIZES TRIANGLE ERROR

Same as number (12)

(18) ELAPSED TIME = (time given in sec.)

(19) TOTAL ELAPSED TIME = (time given in sec.)

b) In main program CECI 1, with MODE = 2.

(1) MATRIX U FOLLOWS

MATRIX NUMBER 1, 6 ROWS, NN COLUMNS

Listing of matrix U in FORMAT (1X, 8D12.4)

(2) MATRIX V FOLLOWS

MATRIX NUMBER 2, 6 ROWS, NN COLUMNS

Listing of matrix V in FORMAT (1X, 8D12.4)

(3) ELAPSED TIME = (time given in sec.)

(4) OUTPUT NO. 1, MINIMIZES V SQUARE ERROR
DESIRED MATRIX IS

MATRIX NUMBER 14, 6 ROWS, 6 COLUMNS

Listing of desired compliance matrix in FORMAT (1X, 8D12.4)

CRITERION NUMBER 1 EQUALS (value given)

CRITERION NUMBER 2 EQUALS (value given)

CRITERION NUMBER 3 EQUALS (value given)

From here the printed out is the same as when MODE = 1.

c) In main program CECI 2, with MODE = 1.

(1) MATRIX P FOLLOWS

MATRIX NUMBER 1, 6 ROWS, 6 COLUMNS

Listing of matrix P in FORMAT (1X, 8D12.4)

(2) MATRIX BE FOLLOWS

MATRIX NUMBER 2, 6 ROWS, NN COLUMNS

Listing of matrix BE in FORMAT (1X, 8D12.4)

(3) MATRIX EB FOLLOWS

MATRIX NUMBER 3, 6 ROWS, NN COLUMNS

Listing of matrix EB in FORMAT (1X, 8D12.4)

(4) ERROR IN BLANCA = (value given)

(5) MATRIX U FOLLOWS

MATRIX NUMBER 4, 6 ROWS, NN COLUMNS

Listing of matrix U in FORMAT (1X, 8D12.4)

(6) MATRIX V FOLLOWS

MATRIX NUMBER 5, 6 ROWS, NN COLUMNS

Listing of matrix V in FORMAT (1X, 8D12.4)

(7) ELAPSED TIME = (time given in sec.)

(8) ELAPSED TIME = (time given in sec.)

(9) NUMBER OF ITERATIONS = (number given)

(10) OUTPUT NO. 4, MINIMIZES V + BETA x U SQUARE ERRORS

DESIRED MATRIX IS

MATRIX NUMBER XXX, 6 ROWS, 6 COLUMNS

Listing of desired compliance matrix in FORMAT (1X, 8D12.4)

BETA = (number given)

CRITERION NUMBER 1 EQUALS (value given)

CRITERION NUMBER 2 EQUALS (value given)

CRITERION NUMBER 3 EQAULS (value given)

CRITERION NUMBER 4 EQUALS (value given)

(11) ELAPSED TIME = (time given in sec.)

(12) TOTAL ELAPSED TIME = (time given in sec.)

d) In main program CECI 2, with MODE = 2.

(1) MATRIX U FOLLOWS

MATRIX NUMBER 1, 6 ROWS, NN COLUMNS

Listing of matrix U in FORMAT (1X, 8D12.4)

(2) MATRIX V FOLLOWS

MATRIX NUMBER 2, 6 ROWS, NN COLUMNS

Listing of matrix V in FORMAT (1X, 8D12.4)

From here the printed out is the same as when MODE = 1.

Actual printouts for both programs, when MODE = 1, are shown in Appendix C.

The listing of the main programs and subroutines will be given in Appendices A and B respectively.

SECTION 7

TESTING OF THEORY AND DIGITAL COMPUTER PROGRAMS

In this investigation the digital computer programs written to solve the matrix equations that satisfy the four criteria of optimality have not been tested using actual (mechanical) experimental data. The data have been generated by assuming a symmetric positive definite matrix C, and a set of vector forces $\{\bar{F}_j\}$ in the form of matrix U. From these two matrices the corresponding set of vector deflections $\{\bar{D}_j\}$ in the form of matrix V were obtained as V = CU.

To simulate experimental data, matrices U* and V* were formed in the following way:[3]

$$U^* = U + E(U)$$

$$V^* = V + E(V)$$

where E(U) and E(V) are matrices of errors.

Then matrices U* and V* were employed as if they were composed of experimental data, to be used in the programs to recover an approximation matrix C* for C.

To form error matrices E(U), and E(V), a mathematical procedure was devised to perform some alterations in each element of the matrices, U and V, in a random manner with an upper limit to the absolute value of the percentage of error being introduced. This procedure has not been tested for randomness, but the method used to obtain the alterations suggests that the values of the elements in matrices E(U) and E(V) are indeed pretty good random errors.

---

[3]Note that the use of the asterisk,*, is different in this section from its use in section 2.

The random errors are generated by a subroutine called BLANCA. Because the first row of most of the matrices are used for identifying purposes, the subroutine makes use of the element(1,1), which is an identifying integer called NUMBER.

Subroutine BLANCA modifies a given matrix $A = [\ a_{ij}\ ]$ by introducing random errors $E = [e_{ij}]$, resulting in a modified matrix $A^* = A+E$. One specifies the maximum percentage error to be applied.

First a number ρ = 3.6327 + (matrix identification NUMBER) is formed. ρ is increased for each element by adding a real constant (3.6327). It is not allowed to be greater than 9.999; this is done by subtracting a real constant (8.4153) each time ρ becomes greater than 9.999.

Next an exponent γ = (I/10+J/25+0.62832) is formed. Next the number $\delta = \rho^{\gamma}$ is formed. Next the number η = (fractional part of δ) is obtained. Finally the relative error is determined as η x r, where r is the preselected maximum relative error. Then

$$e_{ij} = \pm\ \eta \times r \times a_{ij}$$

The algebraic sign is given by the first digit in the decimal expression of η . If this is even, the sign is positive; if this is odd, the sign is negative.

A special treatment is used if $a_{ij} = 0$, for which $e_{ij} = \pm\ \eta$, the sign being determined as before. This has obvious disadvantages if the average value of the elements in A is small, and it is suggested that future work make an appropriate modification to the present procedure.

In retrospect it appears that perhaps a more truly random variation could have been attained by using η = (fractional part of 100 δ), say. Furthermore, it would have been desirable to incorporate such randomizing influences as the date, or local time, or job sequence which

should become available internally to the computer, but which were not available at the time this work was done.

For convenience in comparing values of C* with C, to see how good the recovered matrix C* was, most of the compliance matrices C used were diagonal matrices. However, there is no loss in generality as may be seen from the following argument.

Starting with the matrix equation CU = V, with diagonal C, and premultiplying this equation by an orthogonal matrix M, it can be written as

$$MCM^TMU = MV \tag{19}$$

where the insertion of M^TM in equation (19) between C and U does not alter the equality, due to the fact that $M^TM = I$.

Now let

$$MCM^T = \bar{C}$$

$$MU = \bar{U}$$

$$MV = \bar{V}$$

equation (19) can be written now as

$$\bar{C}\bar{U} = \bar{V} \tag{20}$$

Equation (20) has the same form as original matrix equation CU = V, but with the difference that starting with C (a diagonal matrix), the new symmetrical matrix $\bar{C}$ is no longer a diagonal matrix, and instead all its elements are generally non-zero.

Thus a general problem $\bar{C}\bar{U} = \bar{V}$ could be written in the particular form CU = V, with diagonal C, if only the orthogonal matrix M, which diagonalizes C were known. $C = M^T\bar{C}M$, $U = M^T\bar{U}$, and $V = M^T\bar{V}$.

The particular validity of this argument was verified by two types of numerical experiment. In the first type, nondiagonal C's were used, errors were introduced in U and V = CU, and the recovered matrix C* was

successfully compared with the original C. In the second type, an orthogonal matrix M was generated, and matrices $\bar{C}$, $\bar{U}$, and $\bar{V}$ were formed using M, diagonal C, U, and V. Then random errors were introduced in both sets of data (U, V and $\bar{U}$,$\bar{V}$) and C* and $\bar{C}$* were obtained. Comparison of $M^T C^* M$ with C was quite satisfactory.

From theory the minimum number of independent pairs of vectors $\bar{F}$ and $\bar{D}$ needed to solve the problem is 4. This is because in the compliance matrix C there are 21 unknowns, and 21 independent equations must be formed. Thus would require four pairs of 6-vectors $\bar{F}$ and $\bar{D}$ since the notion of 3½ pairs is excluded. However, the particular methods employed in the programs seem to demand a larger number. The minimum number of pairs of vectors needed to obtain "good" results was six.

In one case, a problem with 24 pairs of vectors was solved twenty times, using a maximum random error of ten percent. The errors were introduced in a different manner for each of the solutions. From the twenty compliance matrices obtained in this way, an average compliance matrix was obtained. This matrix looks "very good", when compared element by element with the original compliance matrix. This indicates that if the value of n is so large as to overload computer memory or as to prove inconvenient for loading data, the U and V matrices may be conveniently partitioned, a number of "smaller problems" dealt with, and the answers averaged. One could regard the case described as forming a single problem with n = 480 which was actually treated as the average of the results of twenty problems, each having n = 24.

SECTION 8

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

There does not seem to be any direct way of testing the validity of the theory and the computer programs which implement it other than by taking actual examples. These examples were constructed by assuming values for matrices C and U and generating matrix V = CU. Then, in most cases, errors were applied so as to get modified matrices U* and V*. Then, from these matrices, considered as input data to the program, the various procedures were used to recover an optimal value, C*, which is then compared with the original C. No useful or convenient method has been found for assessing the accuracy of the recovery other than by comparing term by term, and, to simplify this task, in most cases C was assumed to be a diagonal matrix. It was shown in Section 7 that there is no loss in generality in doing this.

One of the things that might be expected to influence the ease and accuracy of the recovery is the relation between the eigenvectors of the matrix C. Tests were conducted, at the one extreme, with diagonal C having identical diagonal elements, and at the other extreme, with diagonal matrices having diagonal elements differing by a factor of 3125. In all, fairly extensive numerical work was investigated and various maximum percentage errors were introduced. The output produced as a result of these studies is much too volumnious to be reported in detail and it has not been found possible to reduce the volume of information in a satisfactory quantitative way. Accordingly, it is necessary to restrict remarks to those of a general nature which will be made in the following. In general, it may be concluded that the theory and the program have been proved to be accurate and effective, and in combination they provide a useful tool for analysing the data from certain types of

structural and mechanical experiments.

The following matrices have been used as compliance matrices C, from which the matrices C* were recovered.

$$(1)\quad \begin{bmatrix} 9. & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 18. & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 5. & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 12. & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 8. & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 27. \end{bmatrix} \qquad (2)\quad \begin{bmatrix} 1. & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2. & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3. & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4. & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 5. & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 6. \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(3)\quad \begin{bmatrix} 1. & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 10. & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 100. & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 100. & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 10. & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1. \end{bmatrix} \qquad (4)\quad \begin{bmatrix} 7. & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 7. & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 7. & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 7. & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 7. & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 7. \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(5)\quad \begin{bmatrix} 5. & 0 & 1. & 0 & 0 & 1. \\ 0 & 5. & 0 & 0 & 2. & 0 \\ 1. & 0 & 5. & 0 & 0 & 1. \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 5. & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2. & 0 & 0 & 5. & 0 \\ 1. & 0 & 1. & 0 & 0 & 5. \end{bmatrix} \qquad (6)\quad \begin{bmatrix} 1. & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1. \\ 0 & 2. & 0 & 0 & 1. & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3. & 1. & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1. & 4. & 1. & 0 \\ 0 & 1. & 0 & 1. & 5. & 1. \\ 1. & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1. & 6. \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(7)\quad \begin{bmatrix} 1. & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 5. & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 25. & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 125. & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 625. & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 3125. \end{bmatrix}$$

OUTPUT No. 1 Gives the desired compliance matrix that satisfies criterion one. With this procedure the types of matrices numbered 1, 4, 5, and 6, have been recovered quite successfully using up to 35% maximum random

errors. Matrices numbered 3 and 7 were recovered with up to 5% maximum random errors, and matrix 2 was recovered with errors up to 25%. (Where no errors were introduced, each original was accurately recovered).

OUTPUT No. 2 — Gives the desired compliance matrix that satisfies criterion two. All the matrices were recovered same as the originals when no errors were involved. Matrices numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 have been recovered quite successfully using up to 35% random errors, and matrices numbered 6 and 7 with up to 25% random errors.

OUTPUT Nos. 3A,3B, 3C — Gives the desired compliance matrix that satisfies criterion three, using the procedure that obtains the square root of a non-symmetric matrix. All the matrices were recovered same as the originals when no errors were involved. With matrices numbered 1 to 6 this procedure has been worked successfully with up to 35% random errors, and with matrix numbered 7 with up to 20% random error.

OUTPUT No. 3D — Gives the desired compliance matrix that satisfies criterion three, using the procedure that takes square roots of two different symmetric matrices. Matrix numbered 1 is the only one that has not been recovered same as the original when no errors were involved. In the light of other results obtained, this failure to recover matrix 1 to a very high degree of accuracy is unexpected and it has not been satisfactorily

explained. Matrices numbered 1 to 6 using up to 35% random error, have been recovered quite successfully, and matrix numbered 7 with up to 25%.

OUTPUT No. 4 Gives the desired compliance matrix that satisfies criterion four. Using any value for BETA, when no errors were involved, all the matrices were recovered same as the originals. When the error was increased, better results were obtained for small BETA's. The same remarks given for OUTPUT No. 1, applies to this output.

To have a better idea how these results look, see Appendix C, where the computer solutions for a particular problem with zero and ten percent random errors, are given.

The work presented here is just the beginning and not the last word in this new area; more work and investigation should be done. Some suggestions are given below:

1) Solution of equations that satisfy criteria 1, 2, and 4, can be investigated using the procedures given by Bickley and McNamee [4], or possible modifications to take advantage of the fact that matrices A and B are equal.

2) Investigate how large maximum random error percentages one can give to matrices U and V. Give to these matrices different maximum percentages of errors, e.g., to matrix U, 5%, and to matrix V, 15%.

3) There exists a fifth criterion given by Brock [1], that has not been investigated yet.

4) Devise a new iterative procedure for the equation that satisfies criterion four.

5) Devise a convenient criterion which measures the "overall" accuracy of recovery of a matrix C. At present, one merely compares element by element.

6) Employ advanced and sophisticated statistical theory for the analysis of errors and the accuracy of recovery. This would seem to imply constructing an adequate set of definition and the use of probability spaces, etc. The present analysis, in which general conclusions are attempted from specific cases, leaves much to be desired.

As things stand now, the engineering analyst has, in this theory and program implementation, a four edged tool which can be used for the analysis of experimental data. The decision of which criterion yields the "best" result is one which must be made on the basis of experience with the physical problem.

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APPENDIX A

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE AND LISTING OF PROGRAMS

A-1 Preparation of Data Deck and Final Assembly of Programs.

The preparation of the data deck is the same for programs CECI 1 and CECI 2, but has some alterations depending on whether MODE = 1 or MODE = 2.

In what follows the instructions of how to prepare the data deck is given for both types of modes.

The first card is bbbbbbb6NNbbb1bb....., where b = blank, the 6 is the number of rows, NN is the number of columns, and 1 means first matrix to be read. When MODE = 1, NN = 06, is the number of columns in matrix C; when MODE = 2, NN varies from 06 to 50, and is the number of columns in matrix U. (Thus U is limited to a maximum of 50 columns).

Following this card, comes the elements of matrix C or U as the case may be, punched in five entries to a card, in FORMAT (5F14.6). Entries for the first row are thus entered until all elements for the row have been punched. Then, starting with a new card, entries for the second row are punched, and so on, until the entries for the sixth row have been entered. Each row starts with a new card.

Card bbbbbbb6NNbbb2bb....., follows. Then the entries for the matrix U (if MODE = 1) or matrix V (if MODE = 2) are punched in the same manner as before.

Example: Punch cards as in Figure A-1, for the following 6x6 diagonal matrix as C matrix.

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} 1. & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2. & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3. & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4. & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 5. & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 6. \end{bmatrix}$$

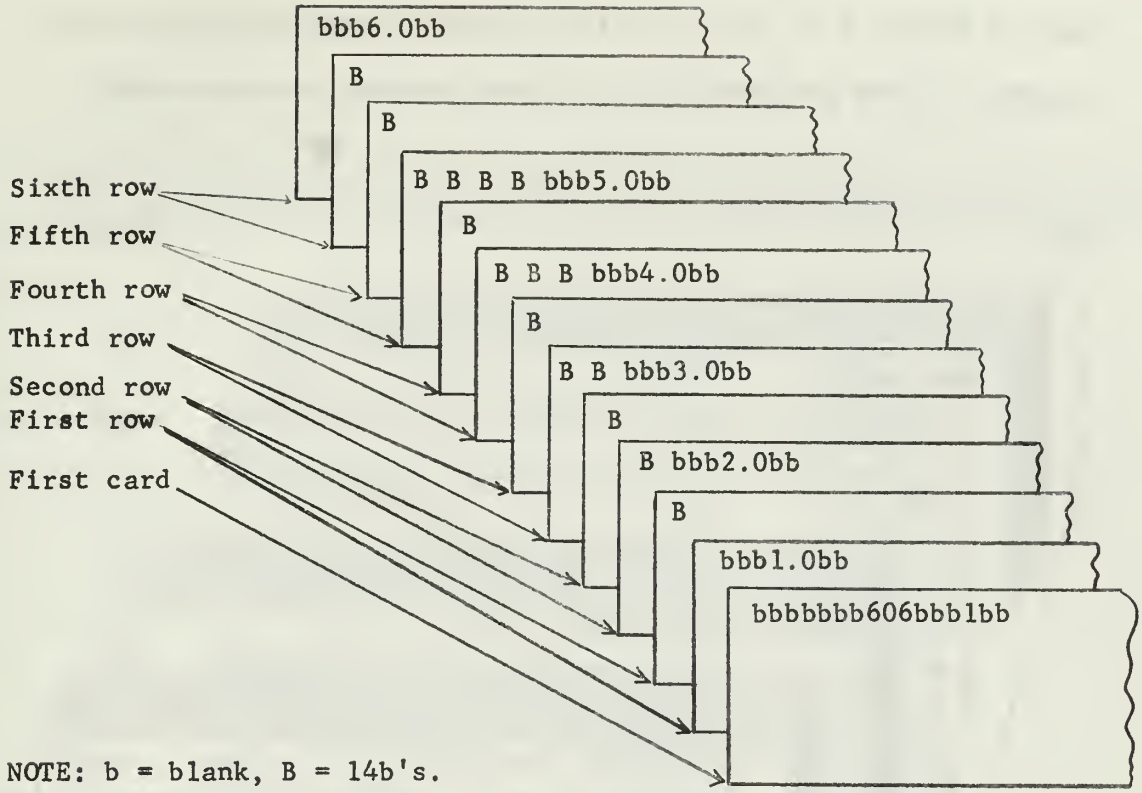

FIGURE A-1

Note that element C(1,1) is punched between fields 1 to 14, element C(2,2) between fields 15 to 28, and so on. Note too that each row has two cards because there are six elements for a row, and in each card only five consecutive elements can be punched.

If more than one set of data is used, the second set comes after the last card of the first set, starting again with the first card

bbbbbbbNNbbb1bb.....

and so on.

In order to stop the program, the final card of the data deck is punched as follows bbbbbbb0b6bbb6bb.....

The complete program deck includes: control cards, main program, subroutine package, and data deck. The assembly of these components is

shown in Figure A-2, where the first control card is from the CECI 1 program. To use program CECI 2, change the word CECI 1 to CECI 2.

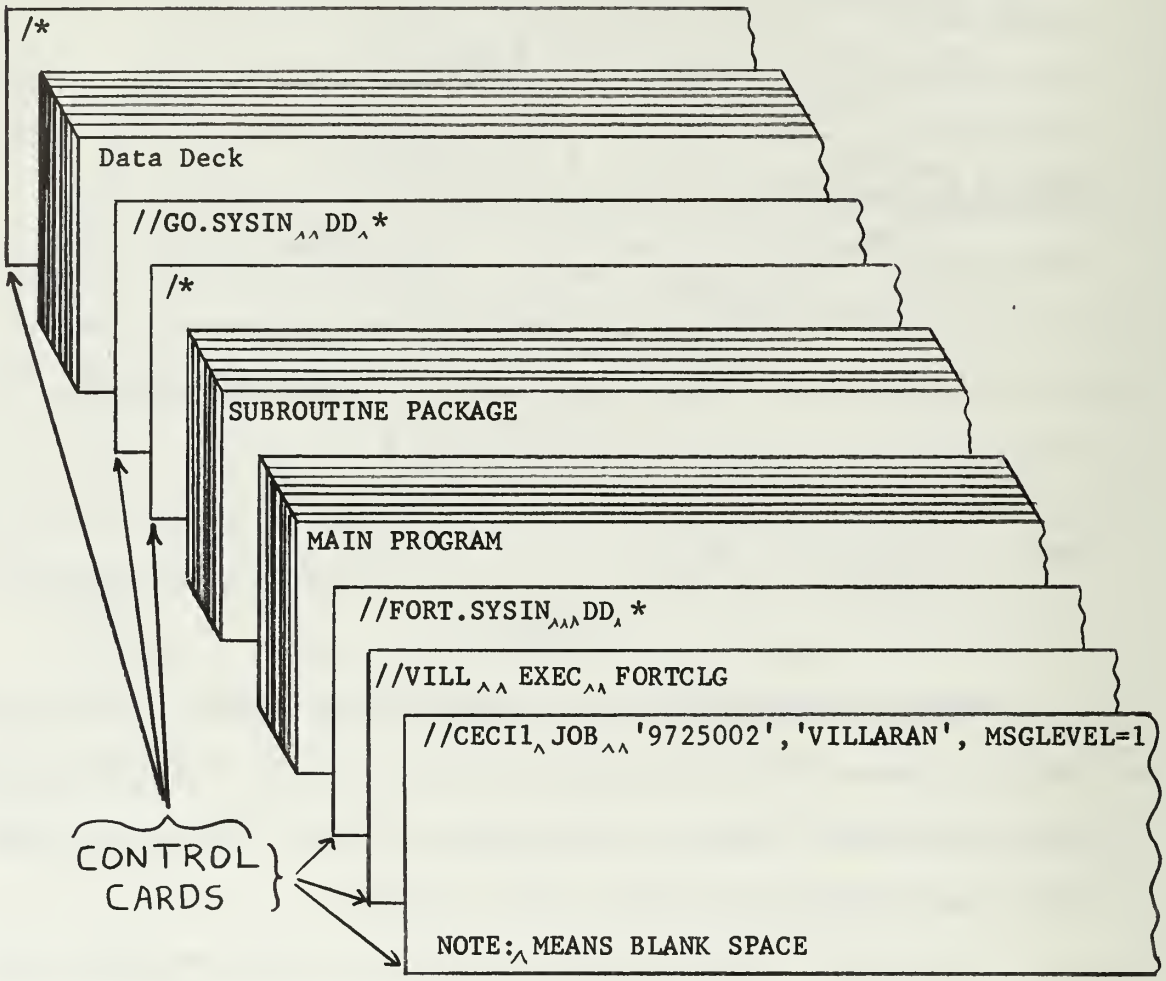

FIGURE A-2

A-2 Listing of Program CECI 1.

The cards of program CECI 1 are numbered from 0000 to 0159.

```
      IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z),INTEGER(I-N)                             0000
      DIMENSION T2(51,6),Z(21,21),X(21,21),AB(6,6),                     0001
     1ZZ(6,6),BE(7,50),EB(7,50),BOOT(7,6),U(7,50),V(7,50),TR(51,6),     0002
     2P(7,6),Y(7,6),PI(7,6),ROOT(7,6),W(22,21),S(22,21),COL(22),AA(22), 0003
     3Q(7,6),QQ(7,6),GG(7,6)                                            0004
      COMMON NUMBER                                                     0005
C                                                                       0006
C     PROGRAM CECI 1 "SOLVES" THE OVERDETERMINED LINEAR SYSTEM XU=V,    0007
C     WHERE X IS AN UNKNOWN SYMMETRIC (6,6) MATRIX AND U AND V ARE GIVEN 0008
C     RECTANGULAR MATRICES. THREE SOLUTIONS ARE GIVEN, WHICH "SOLVE" THE 0009
C     PROBLEM IN THE SENSE OF SATISFYING EACH OF THREE ERROR CRITERIA.  0010
C     FOR DETAILS SEE NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL THESIS,"DETERMINATION   0011
C     OF OPTIMAL COMPLIANCE AND STIFFNESS MATRICES FROM EXPERIMENTAL    0012
C     DATA", BY LT. C. F. VILLARAN, 1967.  CARD NUMBER 0043  IS EITHER  0013
C     MODE=1 OR MODE=2.  IF MODE=2, THE PROGRAM READS INPUT MATRICES U  0014
C     AND V FROM PUNCHED CARDS ACCORDING TO FORMAT (5F14.6). READING IS 0015
C     BY COMPLETE ROW, A NEW ROW STARTING ON A NEW CARD. CARDS FOR MA-  0016
C     TRIX V FOLLOW THOSE FOR MATRIX U. THE FIRST CARD FOR EACH MATRIX  0017
C     IS AS FOLLOWS:  BBBBBBB6NNBBBM  WHERE B DENOTES BLANK, NN IS THE  0018
C     TWO DIGIT NUMBER OF COLUMNS IN U AND V, NN NOT GREATER THAN 50,   0019
C     AND M = 1 FOR MATRIX U, M = 2 FOR MATRIX V. CARDS FOR MATRICES U  0020
C     AND V INMEDIATELY FOLLOW THE  FINAL TWO CONTROL CARDS (/* AND     0021
C     //GO.SYSIN DD *) IN THE PROGRAM. IF THERE IS MORE THAN ONE SET OF 0022
C     INPUTS, THESE ARE PLACED IN ORDER FOLLOWING THE FIRST SET. THE    0023
C     FINAL CARD OF THE DATA DECK IS BBBBBBB0B6BBB6. IF MODE = 2, AS A- 0024
C     BOVE, THE PROGRAM IS DEALING WITH AN ACTUAL INPUT AND PRODUCING   0025
C     OPTIMAL OUTPUT. HOWEVER, FOR TEST AND RESEARCH PURPOSES, IT MAY BE 0026
C     USEFUL TO USE MODE = 1, IN WHICH DATA ARE GENERATED AND RANDOMLY  0027
C     MODIFIED SO AS TO PROVIDE PROBLEMS FOR SOLUTION. DETAILS OF THIS  0028
C     USE MAY BE FOUND IN THE THESIS REFERRED TO ABOVE.                 0029
C                                                                       0030
C                                                                       0031
C     MOST MATRICES ARE REGARDED AS DOUBLE SUBSCRIPT ARRAYS AS FOLLOWS; 0032
C     IF THERE ARE M ROWS AND N COLUMNS, THE ARRAY HAS DIMENSION (M+1,N) 0033
C     LET E(I,J) REFER TO THE ARRAY AND LET A(I,J) REFER TO THE MATRIX, 0034
C     THEN E(1,1) IS AN INTEGER IDENTIFYING THE ARRAY AND THE MATRIX,   0035
C     E(1,2) AND E(1,3) ARE INTEGERS M AND N, RESPECTIVELY. FOR THE     0036
C     REMAINDER OF THE ELEMENTS, E(I+1,J) = A(I,J), THE OTHER  MATRI-   0037
C     CES THAT HAVE DIMENSIONS (N,N) ARE USED HERE AS SCRATCH MATRICES. 0038
C                                                                       0039
      CLOCK=ITIME(0)*.01                                                0040
    5 NUMBER=0                                                          0041
      CLUCK=ITIME(1)*.01                                                0042
      MODE=1                                                            0043
      IF(MODE-1)1000,1000,1250                                          0044
 1000 CALL REDEM(P,1)                                                   0045
      WRITE(6,50)                                                       0046
   50 FORMAT(19H1  MATRIX P FOLLOWS)                                    0047
```

```
      CALL PRINM(P,6)
      CALL REDEM(BE,2)
      WRITE(6,55)
   55 FORMAT(20H0  MATRIX BE FOLLOWS)
      MM=BE(1,3)+.1
      LL=MM+1
      CALL PRINM(BE,MM)
      CALL ULTMA(EB,P,BE,7,MM,6,7)
      WRITE(6,60)
   60 FORMAT(20H0  MATRIX EB FOLLOWS)
      CALL PRINM(EB,MM)
      CALL BLANCA(U,BE,MM)
      CALL BLANCA(V,EB,MM)
      GO TO 1300
 1250 CALL REDEM(U,1)
      MM=U(1,3)+.1
      LL=MM+1
      CALL REDEM(V,2)
 1300 CONTINUE
      WRITE(6,65)
   65 FORMAT(19H0  MATRIX U FOLLOWS)
      CALL PRINM(U,MM)
      WRITE(6,70)
   70 FORMAT(19H0  MATRIX V FOLLOWS)
      CALL PRINM(V,MM)
      CALL TRANM(TR,U,LL,MM)
      CALL ULTMA(P,U,TR,7,6,MM,LL)
      CALL TRANM(TR,V,LL,MM)
      CALL ULTMA(Q,V,TR,7,6,MM,LL)
      CALL ULTMA(RCOT,U,TR,7,6,MM,LL)
      CALL TRANM(GG,ROOT,7,6)
      CALL ADDEM(Y,GG,ROOT,1.D0,7,6)
      CALL BIGSM(W,P)
      NT=W(1,2)+.1
      NL=NT+1
      CALL AINVM(S,W,Z,X,NL,NT)
      CALL BIGCM(COL,Y)
      CALL ULTMB(AA,S,COL,NL,NT)
      CALL SQUAM(QQ,AA)
      CLOCK=ITIME(0)*.01-CLOCK
      WRITE(6,2000)CLOCK
 2000 FORMAT(18H0  ELAPSED TIME = ,F12.2)
      CLOCK=ITIME(0)*.01
      WRITE(6,105)
  105 FORMAT(42H0  OUTPUT NO. 1,MINIMIZES V-SQUARE ERROR  )
      CALL AINVM(GG,QQ,AB,ZZ,7,6)
      CALL OUTPU(QQ,GG,U,V,BE,EB,TR,T2,LL,MM)
      CALL BIGSM(W,Q)
```

```
      CALL AINVM(S,W,X,Z,NL,NT)
      CALL BIGCM(CCL,Y)
      CALL ULTMB(AA,S,COL,NL,NT)
      CALL SQUAM(Y,AA)
      CALL AINVM(PI,Y,AB,ZZ,7,6)
      CLOCK=ITIME(0)*.01-CLOCK
      WRITE(6,2100)CLOCK
 2100 FORMAT(18H0  ELAPSED TIME = ,F12.2)
      CLOCK=ITIME(0)*.01
      WRITE(6,106)
  106 FORMAT(42H0  OUTPUT NO. 2, MINIMIZES U-SQUARE ERROR   )
      CALL OUTPU(PI,Y,U,V,BE,EB,TR,T2,LL,MM)
      CALL ULTMA(Y,Q,P,7,6,6,7)
      CALL ULTMA(Y,Q,P,7,6,6,7)
      CALL ULTMA(BCOT,PI,P,7,6,6,7)
      CALL SQRCOT(ROOT,BOOT,Y)
      CALL AINVM(GG,P,AB,ZZ,7,6)
      CALL ULTMA(Y,ROOT,QQ,7,6,6,7)
      CALL AINVM(RCOT,Y,AB,ZZ,7,6)
      CLOCK=ITIME(0)*.01-CLOCK
      WRITE(6,2200)CLOCK
 2200 FORMAT(18H0  ELAPSED TIME = ,F12.2)
      CLOCK=ITIME(0)*.01
      WRITE(6,104)
  104 FORMAT(42H0  OUTPU NO.3A, MINIMIZES TRIANGLE ERROR  )
      CALL OUTPU(Y,ROOT,U,V,EB,BE,T2,TR,LL,MM)
      CALL ULTMA(GG,P,Q,7,6,6,7)
      CALL ULTMA(BCOT,P,PI,7,6,6,7)
      CALL SQROOT(ROOT,BOOT,GG)
      CALL ULTMA(GG,QQ,ROOT,7,6,6,7)
      CALL AINVM(ROOT,GG,AB,ZZ,7,6)
      CLOCK=ITIME(0)*.01-CLOCK
      WRITE(6,2300)CLOCK
 2300 FORMAT(18H0  ELAPSED TIME = ,F12.2)
      CLOCK=ITIME(0)*.01
      WRITE(6,300)
  300 FORMAT(42H0  OUTPUT NO.3B, MINIMIZES TRIANGLE ERROR  )
      CALL OUTPU(GG,ROOT,U,V,EB,BE,T2,TR,LL,MM)
      DO 400 I=2,7
      DO 400 J=1,6
      BOOT(I,J)=0.5D0*(Y(I,J)+GG(I,J))
  400 CONTINUE
      CALL AINVM(RCOT,BOOT,AB,ZZ,7,6)
      CLOCK=ITIME(0)*.01-CLOCK
      WRITE(6,2400)CLOCK
 2400 FORMAT(18H0  ELAPSED TIME = ,F12.2)
      CLOCK=ITIME(0)*.01
      WRITE(6,500)
```

```
  500 FORMAT(42H0  OUTPUT NO.3C, MINIMIZES TRIANGLE ERROR  )
      CALL OUTPU(BCOT,ROOT,U,V,EB,BE,T2,TR,LL,MM)
      CALL SQRERT(Y,P,Q)
      CALL AINVM(PI,Y,AB,ZZ,7,6)
      WRITE(6,200)
  200 FORMAT(42H0  OUTPUT NO.3D, MINIMIZES TRIANGLE ERROR  )
      CALL OUTPU(Y,PI,U,V,EB,BE,T2,TR,LL,MM)
      CLOCK=ITIME(C)*.01-CLOCK
      WRITE(6,2500)CLOCK
 2500 FORMAT(18H0  ELAPSED TIME = ,F12.2)
      CLOCK=ITIME(C)*.01
      CLUCK=ITIME(1)*.01-CLUCK
      WRITE(6,3000)CLUCK
 3000 FORMAT(24H0  TOTAL ELAPSED TIME = ,F12.2)
      GO TO 5
      END
```

A-3 Listing of Program CECI 2.

The cards of program CECI 2 are numbered from 00000 to 01570.

```
C
C     PROGRAM CECI 2 "SOLVES" THE OVERDETERMINED LINEAR SYSTEM XU=V,
C     WHERE X IS AN UNKNOWN SYMMETRIC (6,6) MATRIX AND U AND V ARE GIVEN
C     RECTANGULAR MATRICES. ONE SOLUTION IS GIVEN, WHICH  SOLVES  THE
C     PROBLEM IN THE SENSE OF SATISFYING AN ERROR CRITERION.  FOR DE-
C     TAILS SEE NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL THESIS, " DETERMINATION OF
C     OPTIMAL COMPLIANCE AND STIFFNESS MATRICES FROM EXPERIMENTAL DATA "
C     BY  LT. C. F. VILLARAN, 1967.  CARD NUMBER 00470 IS EITHER MODE=
C     1 OR MODE = 2. IF MODE = 2, THE PROGRAM READS INPUT MATRICES  U
C     AND V FROM PUNCHED CARDS ACCORDING TO FORMAT (5F14.6). READING IS
C     BY COMPLETE ROW, A NEW ROW STARTING ON A NEW CARD. CARDS FOR MA-
C     TRIX V FOLLOW THOSE FOR MATRIX U. THE FIRST CARD FOR EACH MATRIX
C     IS AS FOLLOWS:  BBBBBBB6NN3BBM  WHERE B DENOTES BLANK, NN IS THE
C     TWO DIGIT NUMBER OF COLUMNS IN U AND V, NN NOT GREATER THAN 50,
C     AND M = 1 FOR MATRIX U, M = 2 FOR MATRIX V. CARDS FOR MATRICES U
C     AND V IMMEDIATELY FOLLOW THE  FINAL TWO CONTROL CARDS (/* AND
C     //GO.SYSIN DD *) IN THE PROGRAM. IF THERE IS MORE THAN ONE SET OF
C     INPUTS, THESE ARE PLACED IN ORDER FOLLOWING THE FIRST SET. THE
C     FINAL CARD OF THE DATA DECK IS BBB8BBB0B6BBB6. IF MODE = 2, AS A-
C     BOVE, THE PROGRAM IS DEALING WITH AN ACTUAL INPUT AND PRODUCING
C     OPTIMAL OUTPUT. HOWEVER, FOR TEST AND RESEARCH PURPOSES, IT MAY BE
C     USEFUL TO USE MODE = 1, IN WHICH DATA ARE GENERATED AND RANDOMLY
C     MODIFIED SO AS TO PROVIDE PROBLEMS FOR SOLUTION. DETAILS OF THIS
C     USE MAY BE FOUND IN THE THESIS REFERRED TO ABOVE.
C
C
C     MOST MATRICES ARE REGARDED AS DOUBLE SUBSCRIPT ARRAYS AS FOLLOWS;
C     IF THERE ARE M ROWS AND N COLUMNS, THE ARRAY HAS DIMENSION (M+1,N)
C     LET E(I,J) REFER TO THE ARRAY AND LET A(I,J) REFER TO THE MATRIX,
C     THEN E(1,1) IS AN INTEGER IDENTIFYING THE ARRAY AND THE MATRIX,
C     E(1,2) AND E(1,3) ARE INTEGERS M AND N, RESPECTIVELY. FOR THE
C     REMAINDER OF THE ELEMENTS, E(I+1,J) = A(I,J), THE OTHER  MATRI-
C     CES THAT HAVE DIMENSIONS (N,N) ARE USED HERE AS SCRATCH MATRICES.
C
C     CARD NUMBER 00870 IS AN SCALAR QUANTITY CALLED BETA THAT DESIGNA-
C     TE THE RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF THE TWO SEPARATE CRITERIA OF WHICH
C     ALFA 4 IS COMPOSED.
C
      IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z),INTEGER(I-N)
      DIMENSION T2(51,6),Z(21,21),X(21,21),AB(6,6),ZZ(6,6),BE(7,50),
     1EB(7,50),U(7,50),V(7,50),TR(51,6),P(7,6),Y(7,6),ROOT(7,6),Q(7,6),
     2W(22,21),S(22,21),COL(22),AA(22),QQ(7,6),GG(7,6),PP(7,6),R(7,6),
     3RR(7,6),T(7,6),TT(7,6),PI(7,6),SS(22,21)
      COMMON NUMBER
      CLOCK=ITIME(0)*.01
    5 NUMBER=0
      CLOCK=ITIME(1)*.01
      MODE=1
```

```
      IF(MODE-1)1000,1000,1250
 1000 CALL REDEM(P,1)
      WRITE(6,50)
   50 FORMAT(19H1  MATRIX P FOLLOWS)
      CALL PRINM(P,6)
      CALL REDEM(BE,2)
      WRITE(6,55)
   55 FORMAT(20H0  MATRIX BE FOLLOWS)
      MM=BE(1,3)+.1
      LL=MM+1
      CALL PRINM(BE,MM)
      CALL ULTMA(EB,P,BE,7,MM,6,7)
      WRITE(6,60)
   60 FORMAT(20H0  MATRIX EB FOLLOWS)
      CALL PRINM(EB,MM)
      CALL BLANCA(U,BE,MM)
      CALL BLANCA(V,EB,MM)
      GO TO 1300
 1250 CALL REDEM(U,1)
      MM=U(1,3)+.1
      LL=MM+1
      CALL REDEM(V,2)
 1300 CONTINUE
      WRITE(6,65)
   65 FORMAT(19H0  MATRIX U FOLLOWS)
      CALL PRINM(U,MM)
      WRITE(6,70)
   70 FORMAT(19H0  MATRIX V FOLLOWS)
      CALL PRINM(V,MM)
      CALL TRANM(TR,U,LL,MM)
      CALL ULTMA(P,U,TR,7,6,MM,LL)
      CALL TRANM(TR,V,LL,MM)
      CALL ULTMA(Q,V,TR,7,6,MM,LL)
      CALL ULTMA(ROOT,U,TR,7,6,MM,LL)
      CALL TRANM(GG,ROOT,7,6)
      CALL ADDEM(Y,GG,ROOT,1.D0,7,6)
      CALL BIGSM(W,P)
      NT=W(1,2)+.1
      NL=NT+1
      BETA=0.800
      CALL AINVM(S,W,Z,X,NL,NT)
      CALL BIGCM(COL,Y)
      CALL ULTMB(AA,S,COL,NL,NT)
      CALL SQUAM(QQ,AA)
      CALL BIGSM(W,Q)
      CALL AINVM(SS,W,X,Z,NL,NT)
      CALL ULTMB(AA,SS,COL,NL,NT)
      CALL SQUAM(GG,AA)
```

```
      CALL AINVM(PI,GG,AB,ZZ,7,6)
      TETA=1.D-1
      DO 80 I=2,7
      DO 80 J=1,6
      QQ(I,J)=(QQ(I,J)+TETA*PI(I,J))/(1.D0+TETA)
   80 CONTINUE
      CLOCK=ITIME(C)*.C1-CLOCK
      WRITE(6,2000)CLOCK
 2000 FORMAT(18H0  ELAPSED TIME = ,F12.2)
      CLOCK=ITIME(C)*.C1
      RCL=0.D0
  201 DO 235 K=1,100
      TOL=K
      CALL AINVM(GG,QQ,AB,ZZ,7,6)
      CALL ULTMA(PP,Q,GG,7,6,6,7)
C
      CALL ULTMA(R,GG,Q,7,6,6,7)
      CALL ADDEM(RR,PP,R,1.D0,7,6)
      CALL ADDEM(PP,RR,Y,-1.D0,7,6)
      CALL ULTMA(R,GG,PP,7,6,6,7)
      CALL ULTMA(RR,R,GG,7,6,6,7)
      CALL ADDEM(TT,Y,RR,TETA,7,6)
      CALL BIGCM(CCL,TT)
      CALL ULTMB(AA,S,COL,NL,NT)
      CALL SQUAM(PP,AA)
      CALL ADDEM(R,QQ,PP,-1.D0,7,6)
C
      DO 210 I=2,7
      DO 210 J=1,6
      RET=DMAX1(DABS(R(I,J)))
  210 CONTINUE
      DO 220 I=2,7
      DO 220 J=1,6
      QQ(I,J)=PP(I,J)
  220 CONTINUE
      IF(RET-1.D-5)240,240,235
  235 CONTINUE
C
  240 RCL=RCL+TCL
      TETA=TETA+1.D-1
      IF(BETA-TETA)202,203,203
  203 GO TO 201
  202 CONTINUE
      CALL AINVM(GG,QQ,AB,ZZ,7,6)
      CLOCK=ITIME(C)*.01-CLOCK
      WRITE(6,2100)CLOCK
 2100 FORMAT(18H0  ELAPSED TIME = ,F12.2)
      CLOCK=ITIME(C)*.C1
```

```
      WRITE(6,238)ROL
  238 FORMAT(26HC NUMBER OF ITERACTIONS = , D14.8)
      WRITE(6,105)
  105 FORMAT(53H0  OUTPUT NO.4, MINIMIZES V + BETA * U SQUARE ERRORS  )
      CALL OUTPUT(QQ,GG,U,V,BE,EB,TR,T2,LL,MM,BETA)
      CLOCK=ITIME(0)*.01-CLOCK
      WRITE(6,2200)CLOCK
 2200 FORMAT(18H0  ELAPSED TIME = ,F12.2)
      CLOCK=ITIME(0)*.01
      CLUCK=ITIME(1)*.01-CLUCK
      WRITE(6,3000)CLUCK
 3000 FORMAT(24H0  TOTAL ELAPSED TIME = ,F12.2)
      GO TO 5
      END
```

APPENDIX B

SUBROUTINE PROGRAMS

B-1 Description of Subroutines.

SUBROUTINE ADDEM (A,B,C,D,M,L) provides the result of $A = B \pm DC$, where D is a scalar constant, and A, B, and C are double precision matrices dimensioned (M,L), where M and L are not less than 3. With D = 1.0, A = B+C; with D = -1.0, A = B - C.

The matrices B and C from the calling program must have identical order, otherwise a message is printed and the execution is halted.

SUBROUTINE AINVM (A,B,C,D,L,N) forms the inverse $A = B^{-1}$ of input matrix B. Matrices A, B, C, and D are double precision, with A and B dimensioned (L,N). Matrices C and D, which are used as scratch matrices, have dimension (N,N), where L = N+1, and N is not less than 3.

A message is printed if the input matrix B is non-square and the execution is halted.

SUBROUTINE BIGCM (COL,Q) forms the 21-element vector COL from the 6x6 matric Q, according to the scheme described in Section 3; if the input matrix Q is non-square a message is printed and the execution is halted.

SUBROUTINE BIGSM (BIG,P) forms the 21 x 21 matrix BIG, from the 6x6 matrix P according to the scheme described in Section 3; if the input matrix P is non-square a message is printed and the execution is halted.

SUBROUTINE BLANCA (CO,BE,N) forms matrix CO from matrix BE by introducing random errors in the latter according to the method described in Section 7. The arrays CO and BE are dimensioned (7,N). The maximum relative error, denoted by the symbol r in the exposition in Section 7, is governed by the computer variable PERC, which is one tenth the relative error. If PERC = 1.D-2 = .0100..., then r = .100..., and a maximum of

10% error is introduced. PERC may be changed by changing card number 0313 in the subroutine.

SUBROUTINE JACVAT (B,N,NOYES, RR,SS,EIRU,NDIM) gives the eigenvalues and eigenvectors of the symmetric matrix B. If B is non-symmetrical the subroutine first makes B symmetric by forming $\frac{1}{2}B+\frac{1}{2}B^T$. RR is the spectral matrix that contains the eigenvalues of B. SS is the modal matrix of B that contains the eigenvectors. EIRU is the square root of the elements in the diagonal matrix RR. N is the dimension of B. NOYES is 0 or 1; if 0, no eigenvalues will be recovered; if 1, the eigenvalues will be recovered in matrix RR. In the application made in this thesis, NDIM is the same as N. All the matrices and variables are in double precision.

SUBROUTINE MAUSS3 (N,EP,A,X,KER) is a double precision FORTRAN IV language subroutine which inverts a symmetric matrix. A is the matrix to be inverted, X is its inverse. Both have dimension of (N,N). EP is a tolerable error, taken as 1.D-20 in the present work. KER is an output flag having the value 1, if all has gone well, or 2, if there has been any difficulty of execution.

SUBROUTINE OUTPU (R,B,U,V,T1,T2,T3,T5,LL,L) has inputs R, B, U, V, where R is the desired compliance matrix . B is the desired stiffness matrix, and U, V are the data for the problem (such that RU = V, approximately). It prints the matrix R, and computes and prints the three criterion numbers α_i (i = 1,2,3). Matrices T1-T5 that appear in the calling statement are scratch matrices. LL and L are dummy variables used in the dimension of the matrices and are related to the number n of vector pairs used.

SUBROUTINE PRINM (A,L) causes the (6,L) matrix A to be printed, where L is not less than 3. The first line printed contains the following information: MATRIX NUMBER XX, YY ROWS, ZZ COLUMNS. This is

followed by a print of the matrix, line by line, in FORMAT (1X, 8D12.4).

SUBROUTINE RECIP (A,B) A and B are diagonal matrices (6,6) and $A = B^{-1}$, where B is the input matrix.

SUBROUTINE REDEM (A,IDENT) reads into the computer memory from the data deck which is punched as described in Appendix A. A is the "name" of the matrix and IDENT is an identifying integer to assure that the card-group which is read is indeed the one desired.

SUBROUTINE SQRERT (A,B,C) solves the matrix equation that satisfies criterion 3, using the procedure that twice takes the square root of a symmetric matrix. $B = UU^T$, $C = VV^T$ are the inputs, and A is the desired compliance matrix.

SUBROUTINE SQROOT (A,CC,G) takes the square root of a non-symmetric matrix by iteration procedure. Matrices CC and G are inputs. CC is the approximate square root; G is the matrix whose square root is desired, and A is the desired square root.

SUBROUTINE SQUAM (A,B) forms a 6 by 6 matrix A from the 21-element column vector B, arranging the results properly as implied in Section 3.

SUBROUTINE TRACM (T,A) forms the trace T of the 6 by 6 matrix A.

SUBROUTINE TRANM (A,B,LL,L) forms the transpose of matrix B(7,L), obtaining matrix A(LL,6), where L is no less than 3, and LL = L + 1.

SUBROUTINE ULTMA (A,B,C,MM,M,L,LL) forms the matrix product A = BC. A(MM,M) = B(MM,L) x C(LL,M), where MM, M,L,LL, can be any numbers not less than 3 for which the matrices are conformable for multiplication. A message is printed if the matrices B and C are not conformable and execution is halted.

SUBROUTINE ULTMB (A,B,C,LL,L) multiplies the square matrix B by a column matrix C, to obtain the column matrix A. A(LL) = B(LL,L) x C(LL),

where L is any number not less than 3, and LL = L + 1.

SUBROUTINE OUTPUT (R,B,U,V,T1,T2,T3,T5,LL,L,BETA) is the same as SUBROUTINE OUTPU. The only differences are the inclusion of parameter BETA in the calling statement, and the printing of four criterion numbers instead of three, α_i (i = 1,2,3,4).

B-2 Subroutine Listing

SUBROUTINE	CARDS NUMBERED FROM	TO
ADDEM	0160	0182
AINVM	0183	0208
BIGCM	0209	0233
BIGSM	0234	0288
BLANCA	0289	0336
JACVAT	0337	0481
MAUSS3	0482	0532
OUTPU	0533	0559
PRINM	0560	0576
RECIP	0577	0594
REDEM	0595	0616
SQRERT	0617	0638
SQROOT	0639	0692
SQUAM	0693	0727
TRACM	0728	0744
TRANM	0745	0763
ULTMA	0764	0791
ULTMB	0792	0814
OUTPUT	20000	20360

```
C  SUBROUTINE ADDEM ADD MXL MATRICES, WHERE M=7,50 AND L=6,50
      SUBROUTINE ADDEM (A,B,C,D,M,L)
      REAL*8 A,B,C,D
      DIMENSION A(M,L),B(M,L),C(M,L)
      COMMON NUMBER
      NUMBER=NUMBER+1
      A(1,1)=NUMBER
      IF(DABS(B(1,2)-C(1,2))-.1D0)1003,1002,1002
 1003 IF(DABS(B(1,3)-C(1,3))-.1D0)1004,1002,1002
 1004 A(1,2)=B(1,2)
      A(1,3)=B(1,3)
      M1=A(1,2)+1.1D0
      N=A(1,3)+.1D0
      DO 1005 J=2,M1
      DO 1005 K=1,N
      A(J,K)=B(J,K)+D*C(J,K)
 1005  CONTINUE
      GO TO 3334
 1002 WRITE(6,1006) NUMBER
 1006 FORMAT(48H  NONCONFORMABLE MATRIX ADDITION TO FORM NUMBER, I7)
      STOP
 3334 RETURN
      END

C     SUBROUTINE AINVM INVERTS N X N MATRIX
      SUBROUTINE AINVM(A,B,C,D,L,N)
      IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z),INTEGER(I-N)
      DIMENSION A(L,N),B(L,N),C(N,N),D(N,N)
      COMMON NUMBER
      NUMBER=NUMBER+1
      IF(DABS(B(1,2)-B(1,3))-1.D-1)1025,1023,1023
 1023 WRITE(6,1024) NUMBER
 1024 FORMAT(37H  NONSQUARE INVERSION TO FORM NUMBER , I7)
 3333 STOP
 1025 A(1,1)=NUMBER
      A(1,2)=B(1,2)
      A(1,3)=B(1,2)
      DO 1026 J=1,N
      DO 1026 K=1,N
      M=J+1
      D(J,K)=B(M,K)
 1026 CONTINUE
      CALL MAUSS3(N,1.D-20,D,C,K2)
      DO 1027 J=2,L
      DO 1027 K=1,N
      JJ=J-1
      A(J,K)=C(JJ,K)
 1027 CONTINUE
      RETURN
      END
```

```
C     SUBROUTINE BIGCM FORMS BIG COLUMN MATRIX,COL,FROM SQUARE MATRIX,Q.
      SUBROUTINE BIGCM(COL,Q)
      REAL*8 COL,Q,DELTA
      DIMENSION COL(22),Q(7,6)
      COMMON NUMBER
      NUMBER=NUMBER+1
      IF(DABS(Q(1,2)-Q(1,3))-1.D-1)722,720,720
  720 WRITE(6,721)NUMBER
  721 FORMAT(39H  NONSQUARE INPUT TO FORM BIGCM NUMBER , I5)
      STOP
  722 N=Q(1,2)+.1
      JJJ=1
      DO 723 K=1,N
      DO 723 J=1,K
      JJJ=JJJ+1
      JJ=J+1
      IF(J-K)724,725,724
  724 DELTA=1.D0
      GO TO 726
  725 DELTA=2.D0
  726 COL(JJJ)=Q(JJ,K)/DELTA
  723 CONTINUE
      COL(1)=JJJ-1
      RETURN
      END
```

```
C     SUBROUTINE BIGSM FORMS BIG SQUARE MATRIX, BIG, FROM SQUARE MATRIX
C     P.
      SUBROUTINE BIGSM(BIG,P)
      REAL*8 BIG,P,T
      DIMENSION BIG(22,21),P(7,6),NA(21,21)
      COMMON NUMBER
      NUMBER=NUMBER+1
      IF(DABS(P(1,2)-P(1,3))-1.D-1)822,820,820
  820 WRITE(6,821) NUMBER
  821 FORMAT(41H  NONSQUARE INPUT TO FORM BIGSUM A NUMBER, I5)
      STOP
  822 N=P(1,2)+.1
      MMM=N
      NA(1,1)=1
      NA(1,2)=2
      DO 50 J=3,MMM
      JM=J-1
      JMM=J-2
      NA(1,J)=1+2*NA(1,JM)-NA(1,JMM)
   50 CONTINUE
      DO 70 J=2,MMM
      DO 60 K=2,J
      KM=K-1
      NA(K,J)=NA(KM,J)+1
      NA(J,K)=NA(K,J)
   60 CONTINUE
   70 CONTINUE
      DO 71 J=2,MMM
   71 NA(J,1)=NA(1,J)
      NT=N*(N+1)
      T=NT
      NP1=N+1
      NNNN=0.5D0*T+1.D-3
      NNN1=NNNN+1
      DO 824 I=1,NNN1
      DO 1824 J=1,NNNN
      BIG(I,J)=0.D0
 1824 CONTINUE
  824 CONTINUE
      BIG(1,1)=NUMBER
      BIG(1,2)=.5D0*T
      BIG(1,3)=BIG(1,2)
      NP=N+1
      DO 823 I=2,NP
      IM=I-1
      DO 1823 J=1,N
      DO 2823 K=1,N
      IP=NA(K,IM)+1
```

```
      JP=NA(K,J)
      BIG(IP,JP)=BIG(IP,JP)+P(I,J)
 2823 CONTINUE
 1823 CONTINUE
  823 CONTINUE
      RETURN
      END
```

```
C   SUBROUTINE BLANCA GIVE RANDOM VALUES FOR MATRIX,  CO=OUTPUT,BE=INPUT
      SUBROUTINE BLANCA(CO,BE,N)
      IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z),INTEGER(I-N)
      DIMENSION CO(7,N),BE(7,N)
      COMMON NUMBER
      NUMBER=NUMBER+1
      CO(1,1)=NUMBER
      CO(1,2)=BE(1,2)
      CO (1,3)=BE(1,3)
      NN=BE(1,3)
      RHO=NUMBER
      DO 5 I=2,7
      P=I
      DO 5 J=1,NN
      Q=J
      RHO=RHO+3.6327D0
      IF(RHO-9.999D0)12,11,11
   11 RHO=RHO-8.4153D0
   12 XX=RHO**(P/1.D01+Q/2.5D1+3.1416D0/5.D0)
      KX=XX
      AKX=KX
      BKX=XX-AKX
      CKX=1.D1*BKX
      TT=BE(I,J)
      PERC=0.D0
      QQ=PERC*CKX*TT
      KKX=CKX
      DKKX=KKX
      EKKX=DKKX/2.D0
      LKKX=EKKX
      GKKX=LKKX
      OKKX=EKKX-GKKX
      IF(TT)15,10,15
   10 RR=1.D1*PERC*CKX
      IF(OKKX-5.D-1)6,7,6
    6 CO(I,J)=RR
      GO TO 5
    7 CO(I,J)=-RR
      GO TO 5
   15 IF(OKKX-5.D-1)3,1,3
    3 CO(I,J)=TT+QQ
      GO TO 5
    1 CO(I,J)=TT-QQ
    5 CONTINUE
      WRITE(6,222) PERC
  222 FORMAT(20H0 ERROR IN BLANCA = ,F10.5 )
      RETURN
      END
```

```
C   IN JACVAT B(7,6)=A(6,6) IS THE SQUARE MATRIX,FOR OUR PORPOUSE A IS
C   SYMETRIX AND POSITIVE DEFINITE, N IS THE DIMENSION OF A, NOVES=1,
C   RR(7,6)=EIVU(6,6) IS THE MATRIX OF EIGENVALUES(RR=SPECTRAL),SS(7,6)=
C   EIVR(6,6) IS THE MODAL MATRIX(EIGENVECTORS), EIRU(7,6) IS THE SQUARE
C   ROOT OF THE ELEMENTS IN DIAGONAL EIVU, NDIM IS THE ACTUAL NUMERICAL
C   VALUE OF N.
      SUBROUTINE JACVAT(B,N,NOYES,RR,SS,EIRU,NDIM)
      DIMENSION B(7,6),EIVU(6),RR(7,6),EIVR(6,6),EIRU(7,6),A(7,6),
     1SS(7,6)
      REAL*8 A,EIVU,EIVR,EIRU,ATOP,AVGF,D,S,DSTOP,THRSH,AIJ,AII,AJJ,C,T,
     1U,RR,B,SS
      COMMON NUMBER
      DO 200 I=1,N
      DO 200 J=1,N
      A(I,J)=B(I+1,J)
  200 CONTINUE
      IF(NOYES)99,102,99
   99 CONTINUE
      DO 101 J=1,N
      DO 100 I=1,N
  100 EIVR(I,J)=0.D0
  101 EIVR(J,J)=1.D0
  102 ATOP=0.D0
      DO 112 J=1,N
      DO 111 I=1,J
      IF(A(I,J)-A(J,I))90,103,90
   90 A(I,J)=0.5D0*(A(I,J)+A(J,I))
      A(J,I)=A(I,J)
  103 CONTINUE
      IF(ATOP-DABS(A(I,J)))104,111,111
  104 ATOP=DABS(A(I,J))
  111 CONTINUE
  112 EIVU(J)=A(J,J)
      IF(ATOP)109,109,113
  109 WRITE(6,110)
  110 FORMAT(26H IN JACVAT, MATRIX A  = 0 )
      RETURN
  113 AVGF=DFLOAT(N+(N-1))*5.5D-1
      D=0.D0
      DO 114 JJ=2,N
      DO 114 II=2,JJ
      S=A(II-1,JJ)/ATOP
  114 D=S*S+D
      DSTOP=(1.D-14)*D
      THRSH=DSQRT(D/AVGF)*ATOP
  115 IFLAG=0
      DO 130 JCOL=2,N
      JCOL1=JCOL-1
```

```
      DO 130 IROW=1,JCOL1
      AIJ=A(IROW,JCOL)
      IF(DABS(AIJ)-THRSH)130,130,117
  117 AII=A(IROW,IROW)
      AJJ=A(JCOL,JCOL)
      S=AJJ-AII
      IF (DABS(AIJ)-1.D-18*DABS(S))130,130,118
  118 IFLAG=1
      IF(1.D-20*DABS(AIJ)-DABS(S))116,119,119
  119 S=5.D-1
      S=DSQRT(S)
      C=S
      GO TO 120
  116 T=AIJ/S
      S=0.25D0/DSQRT(0.25D0+T*T)
      C=DSQRT(0.5D0+S)
      S=2.D0*T*S/C
  120 DO 121 I=1,IROW
      T=A(I,IROW)
      U=A(I,JCOL)
      A(I,IROW)=C*T-S*U
  121 A(I,JCOL)=S*T+C*U
      I2=IROW+2
      IF(I2-JCOL)127,127,123
  127 CONTINUE
      DO 122 I=I2,JCOL
      T=A(I-1,JCOL)
      U=A(IROW,I-1)
      A(I-1,JCOL)=S*U+C*T
  122 A(IROW,I-1)=C*U-S*T
  123 A(JCOL,JCOL)=S*AIJ+C*AJJ
      A(IROW,IROW)=C*A(IROW,IROW)-S*(C*AIJ-S*AJJ)
      DO 124 J=JCOL,N
      T=A(IROW,J)
      U=A(JCOL,J)
      A(IROW,J)=C*T-S*U
  124 A(JCOL,J)=S*T+C*U
      IF(NOYES)131,126,131
  131 CONTINUE
      DO 125 I=1,N
      T=EIVR(I,IROW)
      EIVR(I,IROW)=C*T-EIVR(I,JCOL)*S
  125 EIVR(I,JCOL)=S*T+EIVR(I,JCOL)*C
  126 CONTINUE
      S=AIJ/ATOP
      D=D-S*S
      IF(D-DSTOP)1260,129,129
 1260 D=0.D0
```

```
      DO 128 JJ=2,N
      DO 128 II=2,JJ
      S=A(II-1,JJ)/ATOP
  128 D=S*S+D
      DSTOP=(1.D-14)*D
  129 THRSH=DSQRT(D/AVGF)*ATOP
  130 CONTINUE
      IF(IFLAG)115,134,115
  134 T=A(1,1)
      A(1,1)=EIVU(1)
      EIVU(1)=T
      DO 132 J=2,N
      T=A(J,J)
      A(J,J)=EIVU(J)
      EIVU(J)=T
      DO 132 I=2,J
  132 A(I-1,J)=A(J,I-1)
      DO 25 I=1,N
      DO 25 J=1,N
      SS(I+1,J)=EIVR(I,J)
   25 CONTINUE
      NUMBER=NUMBER+1
      SS(1,1)=NUMBER
      SS(1,2)=N
      SS(1,3)=N
      DO 1300 I=1,7
      DO 1300 J=1,6
      RR(I,J)=0.D0
 1300 CONTINUE
      DO 1350 I=1,6
      RR(I+1,I)=EIVU(I)
 1350 CONTINUE
      NUMBER=NUMBER+1
      RR(1,1)=NUMBER
      RR(1,2)=N
      RR(1,3)=N
      DO 1400 I=1,7
      DO 1400 J=1,6
      EIRU(I,J)=0.D0
 1400 CONTINUE
      DO 1500 I=1,N
      EIRU(I+1,I)=DSQRT(RR(I+1,I))
 1500 CONTINUE
      NUMBER=NUMBER+1
      EIRU(1,1)=NUMBER
      EIRU(1,2)=N
      EIRU(1,3)=N
  133 RETURN
      END
```

```
      SUBROUTINE MAUSS3(N,EP,A,X,KER)
      REAL*8 A,X,Z,RATIO,S
      DIMENSION A(N,N),X(N,N)
      DO1 I=1,N
      DO 1 J=1,N
    1 X(I,J)=0.D0
      DO 2 K=1,N
    2 X(K,K)=1.D0
   10 DO 34 L=1,N
      KP=0
      Z=0.D0
      DO 12 K=L,N
      IF(Z-DABS(A(K,L)))11,12,12
   11 Z=DABS(A(K,L))
      KP=K
   12 CONTINUE
      IF(L-KP)13,20,20
   13 DO 14 J=L,N
      Z=A(L,J)
      A(L,J)=A(KP,J)
   14 A(KP,J)=Z
      DO 15 J=1,N
      Z=X(L,J)
      X(L,J)=X(KP,J)
   15 X(KP,J)=Z
   20 IF(DABS(A(L,L))-EP)50,50,30
   30 IF(L-N)31,34,34
   31 LP1=L+1
      DO 36 K=LP1,N
      IF(A(K,L))32,36,32
   32 RATIO=A(K,L)/A(L,L)
      DO 33 J=LP1,N
   33 A(K,J)=A(K,J)-RATIO*A(L,J)
      DO 35 J=1,N
   35 X(K,J)=X(K,J)-RATIO*X(L,J)
   36 CONTINUE
   34 CONTINUE
   40 DO 43 I=1,N
      II=N+1-I
      DO 43 J=1,N
      S=0.D0
      IF(II-N)41,43,43
   41 IIP1=II+1
      DO 42 K=IIP1,N
   42 S=S+A(II,K)*X(K,J)
   43 X(II,J)=(X(II,J)-S)/A(II,II)
      KER=1
      RETURN
   50 KER=2
      RETURN
      END
```

```
      SUBROUTINE OUTPU(R,B,U,V,T1,T2,T3,T5,LL,L)
      IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z),INTEGER(I-N)
      DIMENSION R(7,6),B(7,6),U(7,L),V(7,L),T1(7,L),T2(7,L),T3(LL,6),
     1T4(7,6),O(5),T5(LL,6)
      WRITE(6,32)
   32 FORMAT(19HO DESIRED MATRIX IS   )
      CALL PRINM(R,6)
      CALL ULTMA(T1,R,U,7,L,6,7)
      CALL ADDEM(T2,T1,V,-1.D0,7,L)
      CALL TRANM(T3,T2,LL,L)
      CALL ULTMA(T4,T2,T3,7,6,L,LL)
      CALL TRACM(A,T4)
      O(1)=A
      CALL ULTMA(T2,B,V,7,L,6,7)
      CALL ADDEM(T1,U,T2,-1.D0,7,L)
      CALL TRANM(T5,T1,LL,L)
      CALL ULTMA(T4,T1,T5,7,6,L,LL)
      CALL TRACM(A,T4)
      O(2)=A
      CALL ULTMA(T4,T1,T3,7,6,L,LL)
      CALL TRACM(A,T4)
      O(3)=A
      DO 30 I=1,3
   30 WRITE(6,31)I,O(I)
   31 FORMAT(20HO  CRITERION NUMBER ,I4,8H EQUALS ,1PE14.6)
      RETURN
      END

C  SUBROUTINE PRINM, PRINT 6XN MATRIX, WHERE N=6,50
      SUBROUTINE PRINM(A,L)
      REAL*8 A
      DIMENSION A(7,L)
      NT1=A(1,1)+.1
      NT2=A(1,2)+.1
      NT3=A(1,3)+.1
      WRITE(6,1020)NT1,NT2,NT3
      M1=A(1,2)+1.1
      N=A(1,3)+.1
      DO 1021 J=2,M1
      WRITE(6,1022)(A(J,K),K=1,N)
 1021 CONTINUE
 1022 FORMAT(1X,8D12.4)
 1020 FORMAT(18HO   MATRIX NUMBER , I7,3H,  ,I2,6H ROWS,,I2,8H COLUMNS/)
      RETURN
      END
```

```
C   SUBROUTINE RECIP INVERSE A DIAGONAL MATRIX (6X6)
      SUBROUTINE RECIP(A,B)
      REAL*8 A,B
      DIMENSION A(7,6),B(7,6)
      COMMON NUMBER
      NUMBER=NUMBER+1
      A(1,1)=NUMBER
      A(1,2)=B(1,2)
      A(1,3)=B(1,3)
      DO 5 I=2,7
      DO 5 J=1,6
      IF(I-1-J)10,15,10
   10 A(I,J)=0.D0
      GO TO 5
   15 A(I,J)=1.D0/B(I,J)
    5 CONTINUE
      RETURN
      END

C   SUBROUTINE REDEM LOADS A MATRIX FROM CARDS
      SUBROUTINE REDEM(A,IDENT)
      REAL*8 A
      DIMENSION A(7,50)
      COMMON NUMBER
 1040 FORMAT(6X, 2I2,I4)
 1041 FORMAT(5F14.6)
      READ(5,1040)M,N,JDENT
      IF(IDENT-JDENT)1043,1044,1043
 1043 WRITE(6,1045)NUMBER,IDENT,JDENT
 1045 FORMAT(28H  READ MIXUP TO FORM NUMBER ,I7,10H  IDENT = ,I4,
     110H  JDEN = , I4)
 3333 STOP
 1044 M1=M+1
      DO 1042 J=2,M1
 1042 READ(5,1041) (A(J,K),K=1,N)
      NUMBER=NUMBER+1
      A(1,1)=NUMBER
      A(1,2)=M
      A(1,3)=N
      RETURN
      END
```

```
      SUBROUTINE SQRERT(A,B,C)
      IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z),INTEGER(I-N)
      DIMENSION A(7,6),B(7,6),C(7,6),SS(7,6),P(7,6),S(7,6),E(7,6),
     1EE(7,6),D(7,6),CC(7,6),Q(7,6),G(7,6),F(7,6),TT(7,6),T(7,6),RR(7,6)
      COMMON NUMBER
      CALL JACVAT(B,6,1,SS,P,S,6)
      CALL ULTMA(E,P,S,7,6,6,7)
      CALL TRANM(EE,E,7,6)
      CALL ULTMA(SS,C,E,7,6,6,7)
      CALL ULTMA(D,EE,SS,7,6,6,7)
      CALL JACVAT(D,6,1,SS,CC,Q,6)
      CALL ULTMA(SS,CC,Q,7,6,6,7)
      CALL TRANM(G,CC,7,6)
      CALL ULTMA(F,SS,G,7,6,6,7)
      CALL RECIP(TT,S)
      CALL TRANM(T,P,7,6)
      CALL ULTMA(S,P,TT,7,6,6,7)
      CALL ULTMA(RR,S,F,7,6,6,7)
      CALL ULTMA(P,RR,TT,7,6,6,7)
      CALL ULTMA(A,P,T,7,6,6,7)
      RETURN
      END
```

```
      SUBROUTINE SQROOT(A,CC,G)
      IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z),INTEGER(I-N)
      DIMENSION A(7,6),E(7,6),G(7,6),AA(7,6),CC(7,6),DD(7,6)
      COMMON NUMBER
      FAC=G(2,1)
      DO 5 I=2,7
      DO 5 J=1,6
      G(I,J)=1.D0/FAC*G(I,J)
      CC(I,J)=1.D0/DSQRT(FAC)*CC(I,J)
    5 CONTINUE
      NUMBER=NUMBER+1
      E(1,1)=NUMBER
      E(1,2)=6.D0
      E(1,3)=6.D0
      NUMBER=NUMBER+1
      DD(1,1)=NUMBER
      DD(1,2)=6.D0
      DD(1,3)=6.D0
      DO 50 I=2,7
      DO 50 J=1,6
      IF(I-1-J)52,54,52
   54 E(I,J)=DSQRT(G(I,J))
      AA(I,J)=0.D0
      DD(I,J)=CC(I,J)-E(I,J)
      GO TO 50
   52 E(I,J)=0.D0
      AA(I,J)=G(I,J)
      DD(I,J)=CC(I,J)
   50 CONTINUE
      DO 75 K=1,5000
  100 CALL ULTMA(G,DD,DD,7,6,6,7)
      DO 60 I=2,7
      DO 60 J=1,6
      A(I,J)=(1.D0/(E(I,I-1)+E(J+1,J)))*(AA(I,J)-G(I,J))
   60 CONTINUE
      CALL ADDEM(CC,A,DD,-1.D0,7,6)
      DO 65 I=2,7
      DO 65 J=1,6
      PT=DMAX1(CC(I,J))
   65 CONTINUE
      DO 70 I=2,7
      DO 70 J=1,6
      DD(I,J)=A(I,J)
   70 CONTINUE
      IF(DABS(PT)-1.D-10)80,80,75
   75 CONTINUE
   80 CONTINUE
      CALL ADDEM(A,DD,E,1.D0,7,6)
      DO 10 I=2,7
      DO 10 J=1,6
      A(I,J)=DSQRT(FAC)*A(I,J)
   10 CONTINUE
      RETURN
      END
```

```
C   SUBROUTINE SQUAM FORMS SQUARE MATRIX FROM LARGE COLUMN
      SUBROUTINE SQUAM(A,B)
      REAL*8 A,B
      DIMENSION A(7,6),B(22)
      COMMON NUMBER
      NUMBER=NUMBER+1
      N=0
      NNN=1
   80 N=N+1
      IF(N-100)86,85,85
   86 M=N*(N+1)/2
      MM=B(1)+.1
      IF(MM-M)80,81,80
   85 WRITE(6,84)NUMBER,NNN
   84 FORMAT(40H0  INTEGER ERROR IN SQUAM TO GET NUMBER ,2I7)
      STOP
   81 A(1,1)=NUMBER
      A(1,2)=N
      A(1,3)=N
      NO=1
      DO 82 J=1,N
      DO 82 K=1,J
      NO=NO+1
      JJ=J+1
      KK=K+1
      A(JJ,K)=B(NO)
      A(KK,J)=B(NO)
   82 CONTINUE
      IF(NO-1-MM)87,88,87
   87 NNN=2
      WRITE(6,84) NUMBER,NNN
      STOP
   88 CONTINUE
      RETURN
      END
```

```
C SUBROUTINE TRACM COMPUTES TRACE OF SQUARE MATRIX
      SUBROUTINE TRACM(T,A)
      REAL*8 A,T
      DIMENSION A(7,6)
      N=A(1,1)+.1
      IF(DABS(A(1,2)-A(1,3))-1.D-1)680,681,681
  681 WRITE(6,682) N
  682 FORMAT(49H  NONSQUARE MATRIX ARGUMENT OF TRACM, MATRIX NO. , I7)
      STOP
  680 M=A(1,2)+.1
      T=0.D0
      DO 683 J=1,M
      JP=J+1
      T=T+A(JP,J)
  683 CONTINUE
      RETURN
      END


C  SUBROUTINE TRANM TRANSPOUSE MATRIX 7XN INTO (N+1)X6
      SUBROUTINE TRANM(A,B,LL,L)
      REAL*8 A,B
      DIMENSION A(LL,6),B(7,L)
      COMMON NUMBER
      NUMBER=NUMBER+1
      A(1,1)=NUMBER
      A(1,2)=B(1,3)
      A(1,3)=B(1,2)
      M1=A(1,2)+1.1
      N=A(1,3)+.1
      DO1019 J=2,M1
      DO1019 K=1,N
      KP=K+1
      JM=J-1
      A(J,K)=B(KP,JM)
 1019 CONTINUE
      RETURN
      END
```

```
C   SUBROUTINEULTMA MULTIPLY MATRICES  A(N,M)=B(N,P)XC(PXM),WHERE N,M AND
C   P ARE FROM 6 TO 50
      SUBROUTINE ULTMA(A,B,C,MM,M,L,LL)
      REAL*8 A,B,C,T
      DIMENSION A(MM,M),B(MM,L),C(LL,M)
      COMMON NUMBER
      NUMBER=NUMBER+1
      A(1,1)=NUMBER
      IF(DABS(B(1,3)-C(1,2))-.1)1015,1012,1012
 1012 WRITE(6,1013) NUMBER
 1013 FORMAT(48H  NONCCMFORMABLE MATRIX MULTIDEE TC FORM NUMBER , I7)
 3333 STOP
 1015 A(1,2)=B(1,2)
      A(1,3)=C(1,3)
      M1=A(1,2)+1.1D0
      N=A(1,3)+.1DC
      NN=B(1,3)+.1D0
      DO 1017 I=2,M1
      DO 1017 J=1,N
      T=0.D0
      DO 1018 K=1,NN
      KK=K+1
      T=T+B(I,K)*C(KK,J)
 1018 CONTINUE
      A(I,J)=T
 1017 CONTINUE
      RETURN
      END
C   SUBROUTINE ULTMB MULTIPLY MATRIX BY COLUMN
      SUBROUTINE ULTMB(A,B,C,LL,L)
      REAL*8 A,B,C,T
      DIMENSION A(LL),B(LL,L),C(LL)
      COMMON NUMBER
      NUMBER=NUMBER+1
      IF(DABS(B(1,3)-C(1))-.1D0)25,26,26
   26 WRITE(6,27) NUMBER
   27 FORMAT(38H  NONCCMFORMABLE ULTMB TO GET NUMBER ,I7)
      STOP
   25 A(1)=B(1,2)
      M=B(1,2)+1.1D0
      N=B(1,3)+.1D0
      DO 28 I=2,M
      T=0.D0
      DO 29 J=1,N
      JJ=J+1
      T=T+B(I,J)*C(JJ)
   29 CONTINUE
      A(I)=T
   28 CONTINUE
      RETURN
      END
```

```
      SUBROUTINE OUTPUT(R,B,U,V,T1,T2,T3,T5,LL,L,BETA)
      IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z),INTEGER(I-N)
      DIMENSION R(7,6),B(7,6),U(7,L),V(7,L),T1(7,L),T2(7,L),T3(LL,6),
     1T4(7,6),O(5),T5(LL,6),D(7,6),E(7,6)
      WRITE(6,32)
   32 FORMAT(19H0 DESIRED MATRIX IS   )
      CALL PRINM(R,6)
      CALL ULTMA(T1,R,U,7,L,6,7)
      CALL ADDEM(T2,T1,V,-1.D0,7,L)
      CALL TRANM(T3,T2,LL,L)
      CALL ULTMA(T4,T2,T3,7,6,L,LL)
      CALL TRACM(A,T4)
      O(1)=A
      CALL ULTMA(T2,B,V,7,L,6,7)
      CALL ADDEM(T1,U,T2,-1.D0,7,L)
      CALL TRANM(T5,T1,LL,L)
      CALL ULTMA(D,T1,T5,7,6,L,LL)
      CALL TRACM(A,D)
      O(2)=A
      CALL ULTMA(E,T1,T3,7,6,L,LL)
      CALL TRACM(A,E)
      O(3)=A
      CALL ADDEM(E,T4,D,BETA,7,6)
      TETA=1.D0+BETA
      DO 35 I=2,7
      DO 35 J=1,6
      E(I,J)=E(I,J)/TETA
   35 CONTINUE
      CALL TRACM(A,E)
      O(4)=A
      WRITE(6,40)BETA
   40 FORMAT(9H0  BETA = , D12.6 )
      DO 30 I=1,4
   30 WRITE(6,31)I,O(I)
   31 FORMAT(20H0  CRITERION NUMBER ,I4,8H EQUALS ,1PE14.6)
      RETURN
      END
```

APPENDIX C.

SAMPLE PROBLEM SOLVED BY COMPUTER

C-1 Sample Problem Using Program CECI 1 with 0% and 10% Maximum Random Errors.

The nomenclature used in the output of the program is as follows:

MODE = 1	Data will be generated in the program.
Matrix P	Original matrix C as read from cards.
Matrix BE	Matrix U as read from cards.
Matrix EB	Matrix V from V = CU.
Matrix U	Matrix BE with random errors introduced.
Matrix V	Matrix EB with random errors introduced.
Output No. 1	The desired compliance matrix which satisfies criterion one.
Output No. 2	The desired compliance matrix which satisfies criterion two.
Output No. 3A	The desired compliance matrix which satisfies criterion three, using the iterative procedure for taking the square root of the non-symmetric matrix VV^TUU^T.
Output No. 3B	The desired compliance matrix which satisfies criterion three, using the iterative procedure of taking the square root of the non-symmetric matrix UU^TVV^T.
Output No. 3C	The desired compliance matrix which satisfies criterion three. It is the average of outputs 3A and 3B.
Output No. 3D	The desired compliance matrix which satisfies criterion three, using the procedure that twice takes square roots of symmetric matrices.

The printed output for the problem with zero error appears on pages 77 to 82 inclusive; that for the problem with 10% maximum error appears on pages 83 to 88 inclusive.

MATRIX P FOLLOWS

MATRIX NUMBER 1, 6 ROWS, 6 COLUMNS

0.9000D 01	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.1800D 02	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.5000D 01	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1200D 02	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8000D 01	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2700D 02

MATRIX BE FOLLOWS

MATRIX NUMBER 2, 6 ROWS,24 COLUMNS

-0.9700D 02	0.9200D 02	-0.1900D 02	0.3800D 02	-0.9900D 02	0.2430D 02	0.7000D 00	-0.5020D 02
0.3200D 02	-0.8840D 02	0.0	0.5100D 02	0.7500D 02	0.1200D 02	-0.2800D 02	0.6240D 02
-0.5000D 00	0.5160D 02	-0.7160D 02	0.4300D 01	0.1460D 02	0.2350D 02	-0.3670D 02	0.4500D 02
0.9000D 01	0.4500D 02	-0.2000D 02	0.8700D 02	0.9700D 02	0.1050D 02	0.2080D 02	-0.5210D 02
0.9870D 02	-0.2690D 02	0.9500D 02	0.1300D 02	-0.7900D 02	0.6700D 02	0.1700D 02	0.2500D 01
-0.5470D 02	0.3590D 02	-0.6550D 02	0.5550D 02	-0.5000D 00	0.7510D 02	0.3450D 02	0.8210D 02
0.4200D 02	-0.2700D 02	0.3400D 02	0.1900D 02	0.6200D 02	0.3500D 02	0.0	0.8700D 02
-0.5100D 02	0.3500D 02	0.1100D 02	-0.5300D 02	0.2400D 02	0.6000D 02	0.1500D 02	-0.3200D 02
-0.6900D 02	0.4200D 02	0.3100D 02	0.1500D 02	0.9810D 02	-0.4600D 01	0.3200D 01	0.6630D 02
0.1400D 02	0.3400D 02	-0.1500D 02	0.0	-0.8500D 02	0.5100D 02	-0.3900D 02	0.7800D 02
0.6400D 02	0.4100D 02	0.4100D 02	-0.2100D 02	-0.2300D 02	0.3600D 02	0.6100D 02	0.3100D 02
-0.1600D 02	-0.2000D 01	0.6700D 02	-0.5800D 02	0.2150D 02	-0.5500D 02	0.6580D 02	0.7590D 02
0.2500D 02	-0.5600D 02	0.6900D 02	0.3200D 02	0.5000D 01	0.0	-0.1300D 02	0.8300D 02
0.2000D 01	-0.3900D 02	-0.1300D 02	0.5100D 02	0.1100D 02	-0.1500D 02	-0.2100D 02	-0.2500D 01
0.4420D 02	-0.8000D 00	0.5500D 02	0.3350D 02	0.5300D 01	-0.8600D 01	0.6310D 02	0.1480D 02
0.5630D 02	0.3200D 02	-0.2260D 02	0.4550D 02	-0.5560D 02	-0.3500D 02	0.8900D 02	0.4800D 02
-0.6700D 02	0.2100D 02	-0.5000D 01	-0.8000D 01	0.4700D 02	0.1500D 02	0.2900D 02	-0.2200D 02
0.4900D 02	-0.2900D 02	0.6400D 02	0.7600D 02	0.5690D 02	-0.3780D 02	0.3820D 02	-0.1950D 02

MATRIX EB FOLLOWS

MATRIX NUMBER 3, 6 ROWS,24 COLUMNS

-0.8730D 03	0.8280D 03	-0.1710D 03	0.3420D 03	-0.8910D 03	0.2187D 03	0.6300D 01	-0.4518D 03				
0.2880D 03	-0.7956D 03	0.0	0.4590D 03	0.6750D 03	0.1080D 03	-0.2520D 03	0.5616D 03				
-0.4500D 01	0.4644D 03	-0.6444D 03	0.3870D 02	0.1314D 03	0.2115D 03	-0.3303D 03	0.4050D 03				
0.1620D 03	0.8100D 03	-0.3600D 03	0.1566D 04	0.1746D 04	0.1890D 03	0.3744D 03	-0.9378D 03				
0.1777D 04	-0.4842D 03	0.1710D 04	0.2340D 03	-0.1422D 04	0.1206D 04	0.3060D 03	0.4500D 02				
-0.9846D 03	0.6462D 03	-0.1179D 04	0.9990D 03	-0.9000D 01	0.1352D 04	0.6210D 03	0.1478D 04				
0.2100D 03	-0.1350D 03	0.1700D 03	0.9500D 02	0.3100D 03	0.1750D 03	0.0	0.4350D 03				
-0.2550D 03	0.1750D 03	0.5500D 02	-0.2650D 03	0.1200D 03	0.3000D 03	0.7500D 02	-0.1600D 03				
-0.3450D 03	0.2100D 03	0.1550D 03	0.7500D 02	0.4905D 03	-0.2300D 02	0.1600D 02	0.3315D 03				
0.1680D 03	0.4080D 03	-0.1800D 03	0.0	-0.1020D 04	0.6120D 03	-0.4680D 03	0.9360D 03				
0.7680D 03	0.4920D 03	0.4920D 03	-0.2520D 03	-0.2760D 03	0.4320D 03	0.7320D 03	0.3720D 03				
-0.1920D 03	-0.2400D 02	0.8040D 03	-0.6960D 03	0.2580D 03	-0.6600D 03	0.7896D 03	0.9108D 03				
0.2000D 03	-0.4480D 03	0.5520D 03	0.2560D 03	0.4000D 02	0.0	-0.1040D 03	0.6640D 03				
0.1600D 02	-0.3120D 03	-0.1040D 03	0.4080D 03	0.8800D 02	-0.1200D 03	-0.1680D 03	-0.2000D 02				
0.3536D 03	-0.6400D 01	0.4400D 03	0.2680D 03	0.4240D 02	-0.6880D 02	0.5048D 03	0.1184D 03				
0.1520D 04	0.8640D 03	-0.6102D 03	0.1228D 04	-0.1501D 04	-0.9450D 03	0.2403D 04	0.1296D 04				
-0.1809D 04	0.5670D 03	-0.1350D 03	-0.2160D 03	0.1269D 04	0.4050D 03	0.7830D 03	-0.5940D 03				
0.1323D 04	-0.7830D 03	0.1728D 04	0.2052D 04	0.1536D 04	-0.1021D 04	0.1031D 04	-0.5265D 03				

ERROR IN BLANCA = 0.0

ERROR IN BLANCA = 0.0

MATRIX U FOLLOWS

MATRIX NUMBER 4, 6 ROWS,24 COLUMNS

-0.9700D 02	0.9200D 02	-0.1900D 02	0.3800D 02	-0.9900D 02	0.2430D 02	0.7000D 00	-0.5020D 02				
0.3200D 02	-0.8840D 02	0.0	0.5100D 02	0.7500D 02	0.1200D 02	-0.2800D 02	0.6240D 02				
-0.5000D 00	0.5160D 02	-0.7160D 02	0.4300D 01	0.1460D 02	0.2350D 02	-0.3670D 02	0.4500D 02				
0.9000D 01	0.4500D 02	-0.2000D 02	0.8700D 02	0.9700D 02	0.1050D 02	0.2080D 02	-0.5210D 02				
0.9870D 02	-0.2690D 02	0.9500D 02	0.1300D 02	-0.7900D 02	0.6700D 02	0.1700D 02	0.2500D 01				
-0.5470D 02	0.3590D 02	-0.6550D 02	0.5550D 02	-0.5000D 00	0.7510D 02	0.3450D 02	0.8210D 02				
0.4200D 02	-0.2700D 02	0.3400D 02	0.1900D 02	0.6200D 02	0.3500D 02	0.0	0.8700D 02				
-0.5100D 02	0.3500D 02	0.1100D 02	-0.5300D 02	0.2400D 02	0.6000D 02	0.1500D 02	-0.3200D 02				
-0.6900D 02	0.4200D 02	0.3100D 02	0.1500D 02	0.9810D 02	-0.4600D 01	0.3200D 01	0.6630D 02				
0.1400D 02	0.3400D 02	-0.1500D 02	0.0	-0.8500D 02	0.5100D 02	-0.3900D 02	0.7800D 02				
0.6400D 02	0.4100D 02	0.4100D 02	-0.2100D 02	-0.2300D 02	0.3600D 02	0.6100D 02	0.3100D 02				
-0.1600D 02	-0.2000D 01	0.6700D 02	-0.5800D 02	0.2150D 02	-0.5500D 02	0.6580D 02	0.7590D 02				
0.2500D 02	-0.5600D 02	0.6900D 02	0.3200D 02	0.5000D 01	0.0	-0.1300D 02	0.8300D 02				
0.2000D 01	-0.3900D 02	-0.1300D 02	0.5100D 02	0.1100D 02	-0.1500D 02	-0.2100D 02	-0.2500D 01				
0.4420D 02	-0.8000D 00	0.5500D 02	0.3350D 02	0.5300D 01	-0.8600D 01	0.6310D 02	0.1480D 02				
0.5630D 02	0.3200D 02	-0.2260D 02	0.4550D 02	-0.5560D 02	-0.3500D 02	0.8900D 02	0.4800D 02				
-0.6700D 02	0.2100D 02	-0.5000D 01	-0.8000D 01	0.4700D 02	0.1500D 02	0.2900D 02	-0.2200D 02				
0.4900D 02	-0.2900D 02	0.6400D 02	0.7600D 02	0.5690D 02	-0.3780D 02	0.3820D 02	-0.1950D 02				

```
MATRIX V FOLLOWS

 MATRIX NUMBER        5,    6 ROWS,24 COLUMNS

-0.8730D 03  0.8280D 03 -0.1710D 03  0.3420D 03 -0.8910D 03  0.2187D 03  0.6300D 01 -0.4518D 03
 0.2880D 03 -0.7956D 03  0.0         0.4590D 03  0.6750D 03  0.1080D 03 -0.2520D 03  0.5616D 03
-0.4500D 01  0.4644D 03 -0.6444D 03  0.3870D 02  0.1314D 03  0.2115D 03 -0.3303D 03  0.4050D 03
 0.1620D 03  0.8100D 03 -0.3600D 03  0.1566D 04  0.1746D 04  0.1890D 03  0.3744D 03 -0.9378D 03
 0.1777D 04 -0.4842D 03  0.1710D 04  0.2340D 03 -0.1422D 04  0.1206D 04  0.3060D 03  0.4500D 02
-0.9846D 03  0.6462D 03 -0.1179D 04  0.9990D 03 -0.9000D 01  0.1352D 04  0.6210D 03  0.1478D 04
 0.2100D 03 -0.1350D 03  0.1700D 03  0.9500D 02  0.3100D 03  0.1750D 03 -0.0         0.4350D 03
-0.2550D 03  0.1750D 03  0.5500D 02 -0.2650D 03  0.1200D 03  0.3000D 03  0.7500D 02 -0.1600D 03
-0.3450D 03  0.2100D 03  0.1550D 03  0.7500D 02  0.4905D 03 -0.2300D 02  0.1600D 02  0.3315D 03
 0.1680D 03  0.4080D 03 -0.1800D 03  0.0         -0.1020D 04  0.6120D 03 -0.4680D 03  0.9360D 03
 0.7680D 03  0.4920D 03  0.4920D 03 -0.2520D 03 -0.2760D 03  0.4320D 03  0.7320D 03  0.3720D 03
-0.1920D 03 -0.2400D 02  0.8040D 03 -0.6960D 03  0.2580D 03 -0.6600D 03  0.7896D 03  0.9108D 03
 0.2000D 03 -0.4480D 03  0.5520D 03  0.2560D 03  0.4000D 02  0.0         -0.1040D 03  0.6640D 03
 0.1600D 02 -0.3120D 03 -0.1040D 03  0.4080D 03  0.8800D 02 -0.1200D 03 -0.1680D 03 -0.2000D 02
 0.3536D 03 -0.6400D 01  0.4400D 03  0.2680D 03  0.4240D 02 -0.6880D 02  0.5048D 03  0.1184D 03
 0.1520D 04  0.8640D 03 -0.6102D 03  0.1228D 04 -0.1501D 04 -0.9450D 03  0.2403D 04  0.1296D 04
-0.1809D 04  0.5670D 03 -0.1350D 03 -0.2160D 03  0.1269D 04  0.4050D 03  0.7830D 03 -0.5940D 03
 0.1323D 04 -0.7830D 03  0.1728D 04  0.2052D 04  0.1536D 04 -0.1021D 04  0.1031D 04 -0.5265D 03

 ELAPSED TIME =          10.37

 OUTPUT NO. 1,MINIMIZES V-SQUARE ERROR

DESIRED MATRIX IS

 MATRIX NUMBER       17,    6 ROWS, 6 COLUMNS

 0.9000D 01 -0.1388D-15 -0.7355D-15 -0.8327D-16 -0.3886D-15 -0.2665D-14
-0.1388D-15  0.1800D 02  0.3789D-14  0.1346D-14 -0.9437D-15 -0.1088D-13
-0.7355D-15  0.3789D-14  0.5000D 01 -0.1069D-14  0.3053D-15  0.4885D-14
-0.8327D-16  0.1346D-14 -0.1069D-14  0.1200D 02  0.1998D-14  0.8882D-15
-0.3886D-15 -0.9437D-15  0.3053D-15  0.1998D-14  0.8000D 01  0.1044D-13
-0.2665D-14 -0.1088D-13  0.4885D-14  0.8882D-15  0.1044D-13  0.2700D 02

 CRITERION NUMBER     1 EQUALS    1.797180D-22

 CRITERION NUMBER     2 EQUALS    3.555419D-25

 CRITERION NUMBER     3 EQUALS    4.837873D-24

 ELAPSED TIME =           1.48
```

```
 CUTPUT NC. 2, MINIMIZES U-SQUARE ERROR

DESIRED MATRIX IS

  MATRIX NUMBER       33,    6 ROWS, 6 COLUMNS

 C.9000D 01  0.7640D-15 -0.2049D-15  0.1874D-15 -0.1027D-14  0.1910D-14
 0.7640D-15  0.1800D 02 -0.9709D-15 -0.6674D-15  0.4137D-15  0.1265D-13
-0.2049D-15 -0.9709D-15  0.5000D 01  0.5529D-16 -0.1214D-14  0.5123D-16
 0.1874D-15 -0.6674D-15  0.5529D-16  0.1200D 02  0.2082D-15 -0.6147D-15
-0.1027D-14  0.4137D-15 -0.1214D-14  0.2082D-15  0.8000D 01 -0.9368D-15
 0.1910D-14  0.1265D-13  0.5123D-16 -0.6147D-15 -0.9368D-15  0.2700D 02

 CRITERICN NUMBER     1 EQUALS    1.006397D-22

 CRITERICN NUMBER     2 EQUALS    7.975143D-25

 CRITERICN NUMBER     3 EQUALS    6.675377D-24

 ELAPSED TIME =          0.96

 OUTPU NO.3A, MINIMIZES TRIANGLE ERROR

DESIRED MATRIX IS

  MATRIX NUMBER       52,    6 ROWS, 6 COLUMNS

 0.9000D 01  0.4025D-15  0.2234D-14 -0.9714D-15 -0.2665D-14  0.1110D-14
 0.1101D-13  0.1800D 02  0.1732D-13 -0.3331D-15 -0.9548D-14 -0.2198D-13
 0.1908D-15  0.1360D-14  0.5000D 01 -0.3738D-14 -0.1416D-14  0.1110D-14
 0.1527D-14 -0.6384D-15  0.3553D-14  0.1200D 02  0.2442D-14 -0.3109D-14
 0.1069D-14 -0.6661D-15 -0.3553D-14  0.1568D-14  0.8000D 01 -0.6661D-15
 0.0        -0.1155D-13  0.1021D-13 -0.2665D-14  0.1577D-13  0.2700D 02

 CRITERICN NUMBER     1 EQUALS    5.245247D-22

 CRITERICN NUMBER     2 EQUALS    8.446838D-25

 CRITERICN NUMBER     3 EQUALS    1.833622D-23

 ELAPSEC TIME =          0.91
```

```
 OUTPUT NO.3B, MINIMIZES TRIANGLE ERROR
DESIRED MATRIX IS
  MATRIX NUMBER       7C,    6 ROWS, 6 COLUMNS
 0.9000D 01  0.1046D-13  0.3738D-15  0.1707D-14  0.2137D-14  0.8882D-15
 0.8465D-15  0.1800D 02  0.1152D-14 -0.4163D-16 -0.8882D-15 -0.1510D-13
 0.2012D-14  0.1754D-13  0.5000D 01  0.3331D-14 -0.2887D-14  0.7327D-14
-0.3886D-15 -0.1305D-14 -0.3718D-14  0.1200D 02  0.4163D-15 -0.2220D-14
-0.5107D-14 -0.1465D-13 -0.1429D-14  0.5551D-14  0.8000D 01  0.1754D-13
 0.1110D-14 -0.1799D-13  0.1776D-14 -0.3331D-14 -0.4441D-15  0.2700D 02
 CRITERION NUMBER     1 EQUALS    6.412928D-22
 CRITERION NUMBER     2 EQUALS    2.732927D-24
 CRITERION NUMBER     3 EQUALS    3.170094D-23
 ELAPSED TIME =          0.87
 OUTPUT NO.3C, MINIMIZES TRIANGLE ERROR
DESIRED MATRIX IS
  MATRIX NUMBER       68,    6 ROWS, 6 COLUMNS
 0.9000D 01  0.5433D-14  0.1304D-14  0.3678D-15 -0.2637D-15  0.9992D-15
 0.5926D-14  0.1800D 02  0.9236D-14 -0.1874D-15 -0.5218D-14 -0.1854D-13
 0.1102D-14  0.9451D-14  0.5000D 01 -0.2038D-15 -0.2151D-14  0.4219D-14
 0.5690D-15 -0.9714D-15 -0.8283D-16  0.1200D 02  0.1429D-14 -0.2665D-14
-0.2019D-14 -0.7661D-14 -0.2491D-14  0.3560D-14  0.8000D 01  0.8438D-14
 0.5551D-15 -0.1477D-13  0.5995D-14 -0.2998D-14  0.7661D-14  0.2700D 02
 CRITERION NUMBER     1 EQUALS    5.531635D-22
 CRITERION NUMBER     2 EQUALS    1.355157D-24
 CRITERION NUMBER     3 EQUALS    2.229371D-23
```

```
 OUTPUT NC.3D, MINIMIZES TRIANGLE ERROR

DESIRED MATRIX IS

  MATRIX NUMBER      109,    6 ROWS, 6 COLUMNS

 0.8934D 01  0.1787D 00 -0.1065D 00  0.8814D-01  0.1673D 00 -0.3765D 00
 0.1787D 00  0.1804D 02  0.9723D 00  0.2940D 00 -0.2398D 00  0.4100D-01
-0.1065D 00  0.9723D 00  0.4769D 01  0.8368D 00  0.2083D-01  0.9612D 00
 0.8814D-01  0.2940D 00  0.8368D 00  0.1193D 02  0.4856D 00  0.9662D 00
 0.1673D 00 -0.2398D 00  0.2083D-01  0.4856D 00  0.7768D 01  0.1241D 01
-0.3765D 00  0.4100D-01  0.9612D 00  0.9662D 00  0.1241D 01  0.2681D 02

 CRITERION NUMBER     1 EQUALS    6.446506D 05

 CRITERION NUMBER     2 EQUALS    8.064172D 03

 CRITERION NUMBER     3 EQUALS    5.876357D 04

 ELAPSED TIME =          1.89

 TOTAL ELAPSED TIME =         16.58
```

MATRIX P FOLLOWS

MATRIX NUMBER 1, 6 ROWS, 6 COLUMNS

0.9000D 01	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.1800D 02	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.5000D 01	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1200D 02	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8000D 01	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2700D 02

MATRIX BE FOLLOWS

MATRIX NUMBER 2, 6 ROWS,24 COLUMNS

-0.9700D 02	0.9200D 02	-0.1900D 02	0.3800D 02	-0.9900D 02	0.2430D 02	0.7000D 00	-0.5020D 02
0.3200D 02	-0.8840D 02	0.0	0.5100D 02	0.7500D 02	0.1200D 02	-0.2800D 02	0.6240D 02
-0.5000D 00	0.5160D 02	-0.7160D 02	0.4300D 01	0.1460D 02	0.2350D 02	-0.3670D 02	0.4500D 02
0.9000D 01	0.4500D 02	-0.2000D 02	0.8700D 02	0.9700D 02	0.1050D 02	0.2080D 02	-0.5210D 02
0.9870D 02	-0.2690D 02	0.9500D 02	0.1300D 02	-0.7900D 02	0.6700D 02	0.1700D 02	0.2500D 01
-0.5470D 02	0.3590D 02	-0.6550D 02	0.5550D 02	-0.5000D 00	0.7510D 02	0.3450D 02	0.8210D 02
0.4200D 02	-0.2700D 02	0.3400D 02	0.1900D 02	0.6200D 02	0.3500D 02	0.0	0.8700D 02
-0.5100D 02	0.3500D 02	0.1100D 02	-0.5300D 02	0.2400D 02	0.6000D 02	0.1500D 02	-0.3200D 02
-0.6900D 02	0.4200D 02	0.3100D 02	0.1500D 02	0.9810D 02	-0.4600D 01	0.3200D 01	0.6630D 02
0.1400D 02	0.3400D 02	-0.1500D 02	0.0	-0.8500D 02	0.5100D 02	-0.3900D 02	0.7800D 02
0.6400D 02	0.4100D 02	0.4100D 02	-0.2100D 02	-0.2300D 02	0.3600D 02	0.6100D 02	0.3100D 02
-0.1600D 02	-0.2000D 01	0.6700D 02	-0.5800D 02	0.2150D 02	-0.5500D 02	0.6580D 02	0.7590D 02
0.2500D 02	-0.5600D 02	0.6900D 02	0.3200D 02	0.5000D 01	0.0	-0.1300D 02	0.8300D 02
0.2000D 01	-0.3900D 02	-0.1300D 02	0.5100D 02	0.1100D 02	-0.1500D 02	-0.2100D 02	-0.2500D 01
0.4420D 02	-0.8000D 00	0.5500D 02	0.3350D 02	0.5300D 01	-0.8600D 01	0.6310D 02	0.1480D 02
0.5630D 02	0.3200D 02	-0.2260D 02	0.4550D 02	-0.5560D 02	-0.3500D 02	0.8900D 02	0.4800D 02
-0.6700D 02	0.2100D 02	-0.5000D 01	-0.8000D 01	0.4700D 02	0.1500D 02	0.2900D 02	-0.2200D 02
0.4900D 02	-0.2900D 02	0.6400D 02	0.7600D 02	0.5690D 02	-0.3780D 02	0.3820D 02	-0.1950D 02

MATRIX EB FOLLOWS

MATRIX NUMBER 3, 6 ROWS,24 COLUMNS

-0.8730D 03	0.8280D 03	-0.1710D 03	0.3420D 03	-0.8910D 03	0.2187D 03	0.6300D 01	-0.4518D 03
0.2880D 03	-0.7956D 03	0.0	0.4590D 03	0.6750D 03	0.1080D 03	-0.2520D 03	0.5616D 03
-0.4500D 01	0.4644D 03	-0.6444D 03	0.3870D 02	0.1314D 03	0.2115D 03	-0.3303D 03	0.4050D 03
0.1620D 03	0.8100D 03	-0.3600D 03	0.1566D 04	0.1746D 04	0.1890D 03	0.3744D 03	-0.9378D 03
0.1777D 04	-0.4842D 03	0.1710D 04	0.2340D 03	-0.1422D 04	0.1206D 04	0.3060D 03	0.4500D 02
-0.9846D 03	0.6462D 03	-0.1179D 04	0.9990D 03	-0.9000D 01	0.1352D 04	0.6210D 03	0.1478D 04
0.2100D 03	-0.1350D 03	0.1700D 03	0.9500D 02	0.3100D 03	0.1750D 03	0.0	0.4350D 03
-0.2550D 03	0.1750D 03	0.5500D 02	-0.2650D 03	0.1200D 03	0.3000D 03	0.7500D 02	-0.1600D 03
-0.3450D 03	0.2100D 03	0.1550D 03	0.7500D 02	0.4905D 03	-0.2300D 02	0.1600D 02	0.3315D 03
0.1680D 03	0.4080D 03	-0.1800D 03	0.0	-0.1020D 04	0.6120D 03	-0.4680D 03	0.9360D 03
0.7680D 03	0.4920D 03	0.4920D 03	-0.2520D 03	-0.2760D 03	0.4320D 03	0.7320D 03	0.3720D 03
-0.1920D 03	-0.2400D 02	0.8040D 03	-0.6960D 03	0.2580D 03	-0.6600D 03	0.7896D 03	0.9108D 03
0.2000D 03	-0.4480D 03	0.5520D 03	0.2560D 03	0.4000D 02	0.0	-0.1040D 03	0.6640D 03
0.1600D 02	-0.3120D 03	-0.1040D 03	0.4080D 03	0.8800D 02	-0.1200D 03	-0.1680D 03	-0.2000D 02
0.3536D 03	-0.6400D 01	0.4400D 03	0.2680D 03	0.4240D 02	-0.6880D 02	0.5048D 03	0.1184D 03
0.1520D 04	0.8640D 03	-0.6102D 03	0.1228D 04	-0.1501D 04	-0.9450D 03	0.2403D 04	0.1296D 04
-0.1809D 04	0.5670D 03	-0.1350D 03	-0.2160D 03	0.1269D 04	0.4050D 03	0.7830D 03	-0.5940D 03
0.1323D 04	-0.7830D 03	0.1728D 04	0.2052D 04	0.1536D 04	-0.1021D 04	0.1031D 04	-0.5265D 03

ERROR IN BLANCA = 0.01000

ERROR IN BLANCA = 0.01000

MATRIX U FOLLOWS

MATRIX NUMBER 4, 6 ROWS,24 COLUMNS

-0.1052D 03	0.8658D 02	-0.2068D 02	0.4062D 02	-0.9314D 02	0.2531D 02	0.7619D 00	-0.5323D 02
0.2964D 02	-0.9087D 02	0.2318D 00	0.4927D 02	0.6915D 02	0.1111D 02	-0.2937D 02	0.5892D 02
-0.5106D 00	0.5199D 02	-0.7779D 02	0.3884D 01	0.1384D 02	0.2411D 02	-0.3850D 02	0.4176D 02
0.8827D 01	0.4064D 02	-0.2122D 02	0.9073D 02	0.8744D 02	0.1096D 02	0.2265D 02	-0.5227D 02
0.9674D 02	-0.2810D 02	0.1029D 03	0.1231D 02	-0.8549D 02	0.7140D 02	0.1641D 02	0.2675D 01
-0.5910D 02	0.3826D 02	-0.6028D 02	0.5143D 02	-0.4528D 00	0.7832D 02	0.3386D 02	0.7743D 02
0.3815D 02	-0.2780D 02	0.3433D 02	0.1980D 02	0.6712D 02	0.3157D 02	0.2069D 00	0.9459D 02
-0.5325D 02	0.3524D 02	0.9924D 01	-0.5662D 02	0.2505D 02	0.6025D 02	0.1386D 02	-0.3158D 02
-0.6931D 02	0.4202D 02	0.3309D 02	0.1365D 02	0.9464D 02	-0.4179D 01	0.2968D 01	0.6291D 02
0.1522D 02	0.3199D 02	-0.1602D 02	0.5648D-01	-0.9211D 02	0.5216D 02	-0.4008D 02	0.7667D 02
0.6430D 02	0.4127D 02	0.3946D 02	-0.1934D 02	-0.2357D 02	0.3465D 02	0.6634D 02	0.3124D 02
-0.1679D 02	-0.2094D 01	0.6757D 02	-0.6069D 02	0.1946D 02	-0.4966D 02	0.7113D 02	0.7766D 02
0.2273D 02	-0.5197D 02	0.6779D 02	0.3337D 02	0.5115D 01	0.4043D 00	-0.1226D 02	0.8964D 02
0.1853D 01	-0.3511D 02	-0.1389D 02	0.4827D 02	0.1037D 02	-0.1360D 02	-0.2278D 02	-0.2450D 01
0.4549D 02	-0.8394D 00	0.5651D 02	0.3226D 02	0.5741D 01	-0.9329D 01	0.6715D 02	0.1427D 02
0.5346D 02	0.3151D 02	-0.2095D 02	0.4126D 02	-0.5709D 02	-0.3303D 02	0.8546D 02	0.4351D 02
-0.6054D 02	0.2076D 02	-0.4913D 01	-0.8333D 01	0.4795D 02	0.1575D 02	0.2921D 02	-0.2251D 02
0.4815D 02	-0.2964D 02	0.6181D 02	0.7452D 02	0.6197D 02	-0.4012D 02	0.3980D 02	-0.2071D 02

```
 OUTPUT NO. 2, MINIMIZES U-SQUARE ERROR

DESIRED MATRIX IS

  MATRIX NUMBER        33,    6 ROWS, 6 COLUMNS

 0.9357D 01 -0.1664D 00 -0.3592D-01  0.3113D 00  0.1078D 00  0.2026D 00
-0.1664D 00  0.1811D 02  0.8948D-01 -0.1677D 00  0.1174D 00 -0.1237D 00
-0.3592D-01  0.8948D-01  0.4771D 01  0.1212D 00 -0.4547D-01  0.5898D-01
 0.3113D 00 -0.1677D 00  0.1212D 00  0.1178D 02 -0.2360D 00 -0.5429D-01
 0.1078D 00  0.1174D 00 -0.4547D-01 -0.2360D 00  0.7627D 01 -0.4839D-01
 0.2026D 00 -0.1237D 00  0.5898D-01 -0.5429D-01 -0.4839D-01  0.2701D 02

 CRITERION NUMBER     1 EQUALS    5.422693D 05

 CRITERION NUMBER     2 EQUALS    2.133526D 03

 CRITERION NUMBER     3 EQUALS    3.067654D 04

 ELAPSED TIME =           1.65

 OUTPU NO.3A, MINIMIZES TRIANGLE ERROR

DESIRED MATRIX IS

  MATRIX NUMBER       124,    6 ROWS, 6 COLUMNS

 0.9312D 01 -0.1634D 00 -0.3204D-01  0.3155D 00  0.1280D 00  0.2673D-01
-0.1634D 00  0.1802D 02  0.1128D 00 -0.2446D 00  0.1366D 00 -0.1234D 00
-0.3204D-01  0.1128D 00  0.4725D 01  0.1868D 00 -0.6587D-01  0.1538D 00
 0.3155D 00 -0.2446D 00  0.1868D 00  0.1174D 02 -0.2198D 00 -0.1347D 00
 0.1280D 00  0.1366D 00 -0.6587D-01 -0.2198D 00  0.7596D 01 -0.7312D-02
 0.2673D-01 -0.1234D 00  0.1538D 00 -0.1347D 00 -0.7312D-02  0.2688D 02

 CRITERION NUMBER     1 EQUALS    5.145427D 05

 CRITERION NUMBER     2 EQUALS    2.193255D 03

 CRITERION NUMBER     3 EQUALS    3.012705D 04

 ELAPSED TIME =           1.61
```

```
MATRIX V FOLLOWS

 MATRIX NUMBER        5,    6 ROWS,24 COLUMNS

-0.9166D 03  0.8613D 03 -0.1583D 03  0.3649D 03 -0.9509D 03  0.2331D 03  0.6178D 01 -0.4439D 03
 0.2950D 03 -0.8119D 03  0.8306D 00  0.4871D 03  0.6817D 03  0.1047D 03 -0.2535D 03  0.5768D 03
-0.4334D 01  0.4954D 03 -0.6116D 03  0.4212D 02  0.1372D 03  0.2082D 03 -0.3194D 03  0.3846D 03
 0.1599D 03  0.7295D 03 -0.3537D 03  0.1674D 04  0.1830D 04  0.1716D 03  0.3467D 03 -0.9999D 03
 0.1850D 04 -0.4361D 03  0.1644D 04  0.2109D 03 -0.1337D 04  0.1117D 04  0.3021D 03  0.4347D 02
-0.1011D 04  0.6908D 03 -0.1109D 04  0.1085D 04 -0.8327D 01  0.1329D 04  0.5754D 03  0.1521D 04
 0.2075D 03 -0.1254D 03  0.1608D 03  0.9320D 02  0.3242D 03  0.1728D 03 -0.9025D 00  0.4184D 03
-0.2565D 03  0.1902D 03  0.4969D 02 -0.2491D 03  0.1205D 03  0.2769D 03  0.8139D 02 -0.1732D 03
-0.3318D 03  0.1937D 03  0.1681D 03  0.7065D 02  0.4526D 03 -0.2274D 02  0.1606D 02  0.3519D 03
 0.1586D 03  0.4164D 03 -0.1665D 03  0.8025D 00 -0.1050D 04  0.5510D 03 -0.4714D 03  0.9405D 03
 0.7717D 03  0.5217D 03  0.4755D 03 -0.2292D 03 -0.2835D 03  0.4693D 03  0.6909D 03  0.3500D 03
-0.1965D 03 -0.2517D 02  0.7592D 03 -0.7166D 03  0.2739D 03 -0.6518D 03  0.7181D 03  0.9916D 03
 0.2135D 03 -0.4431D 03  0.4986D 03  0.2510D 03  0.4003D 02  0.4526D 00 -0.1042D 03  0.6023D 03
 0.1732D 02 -0.3389D 03 -0.1068D 03  0.3769D 03  0.8488D 02 -0.1280D 03 -0.1619D 03 -0.2171D 02
 0.3215D 03 -0.6794D 01  0.3982D 03  0.2751D 03  0.4600D 02 -0.6473D 02  0.4675D 03  0.1290D 03
 0.1554D 04  0.7781D 03 -0.5619D 03  0.1262D 04 -0.1424D 04 -0.1002D 04  0.2274D 04  0.1223D 04
-0.1657D 04  0.5720D 03 -0.1464D 03 -0.2086D 03  0.1147D 04  0.3728D 03  0.7404D 03 -0.6110D 03
 0.1225D 04 -0.8190D 03  0.1702D 04  0.1861D 04  0.1672D 04 -0.1107D 04  0.9753D 03 -0.4759D 03

ELAPSED TIME =        10.38

OUTPUT NO. 1,MINIMIZES V-SQUARE ERROR

DESIRED MATRIX IS

 MATRIX NUMBER       17,    6 ROWS, 6 COLUMNS

 0.9263D 01 -0.1383D 00 -0.1683D-01  0.3284D 00  0.1558D 00 -0.1802D 00
-0.1383D 00  0.1793D 02  0.1647D 00 -0.3364D 00  0.1647D 00 -0.1294D 00
-0.1683D-01  0.1647D 00  0.4647D 01  0.2943D 00 -0.9470D-01  0.3763D 00
 0.3284D 00 -0.3364D 00  0.2943D 00  0.1170D 02 -0.2027D 00 -0.2347D 00
 0.1558D 00  0.1647D 00 -0.9470D-01 -0.2027D 00  0.7574D 01  0.3379D-01
-0.1802D 00 -0.1294D 00  0.3763D 00 -0.2347D 00  0.3379D-01  0.2671D 02

CRITERION NUMBER     1 EQUALS    4.998192D 05

CRITERION NUMBER     2 EQUALS    2.584620D 03

CRITERION NUMBER     3 EQUALS    3.145058D 04

ELAPSED TIME =          1.47
```

```
 OUTPUT NO.3B, MINIMIZES TRIANGLE ERROR
DESIRED MATRIX IS
  MATRIX NUMBER      214,    6 ROWS, 6 COLUMNS
 0.9312D 01 -0.1634D 00 -0.3204D-01  0.3155D 00  0.1280D 00  0.2673D-01
-0.1634D 00  0.1802D 02  0.1128D 00 -0.2446D 00  0.1366D 00 -0.1234D 00
-0.3204D-01  0.1128D 00  0.4725D 01  0.1868D 00 -0.6587D-01  0.1538D 00
 0.3155D 00 -0.2446D 00  0.1868D 00  0.1174D 02 -0.2198D 00 -0.1347D 00
 0.1280D 00  0.1366D 00 -0.6587D-01 -0.2198D 00  0.7596D 01 -0.7312D-02
 0.2673D-01 -0.1234D 00  0.1538D 00 -0.1347D 00 -0.7312D-02  0.2688D 02
 CRITERION NUMBER     1 EQUALS    5.145427D 05
 CRITERION NUMBER     2 EQUALS    2.193255D 03
 CRITERION NUMBER     3 EQUALS    3.012705D 04
 ELAPSED TIME =          0.85
 OUTPUT NO.3C, MINIMIZES TRIANGLE ERROR
DESIRED MATRIX IS
  MATRIX NUMBER      212,    6 ROWS, 6 COLUMNS
 0.9312D 01 -0.1634D 00 -0.3204D-01  0.3155D 00  0.1280D 00  0.2673D-01
-0.1634D 00  0.1802D 02  0.1128D 00 -0.2446D 00  0.1366D 00 -0.1234D 00
-0.3204D-01  0.1128D 00  0.4725D 01  0.1868D 00 -0.6587D-01  0.1538D 00
 0.3155D 00 -0.2446D 00  0.1868D 00  0.1174D 02 -0.2198D 00 -0.1347D 00
 0.1280D 00  0.1366D 00 -0.6587D-01 -0.2198D 00  0.7596D 01 -0.7312D-02
 0.2673D-01 -0.1234D 00  0.1538D 00 -0.1347D 00 -0.7312D-02  0.2688D 02
 CRITERION NUMBER     1 EQUALS    5.145427D 05
 CRITERION NUMBER     2 EQUALS    2.193255D 03
 CRITERION NUMBER     3 EQUALS    3.012705D 04
```

```
 OUTPUT NO.3D, MINIMIZES TRIANGLE ERROR

DESIRED MATRIX IS

  MATRIX NUMBER      253,    6 ROWS, 6 COLUMNS

 0.9312D 01 -0.1634D 00 -0.3204D-01  0.3155D 00  0.1280D 00  0.2673D-01
-0.1634D 00  0.1802D 02  0.1128D 00 -0.2446D 00  0.1366D 00 -0.1234D 00
-0.3204D-01  0.1128D 00  0.4725D 01  0.1868D 00 -0.6587D-01  0.1538D 00
 0.3155D 00 -0.2446D 00  0.1868D 00  0.1174D 02 -0.2198D 00 -0.1347D 00
 0.1280D 00  0.1366D 00 -0.6587D-01 -0.2198D 00  0.7596D 01 -0.7312D-02
 0.2673D-01 -0.1234D 00  0.1538D 00 -0.1347D 00 -0.7312D-02  0.2688D 02

 CRITERION NUMBER     1 EQUALS    5.145427D 05

 CRITERION NUMBER     2 EQUALS    2.193255D 03

 CRITERION NUMBER     3 EQUALS    3.012705D 04

 ELAPSED TIME =          1.99

 TOTAL ELAPSED TIME =         18.06
```

C-2 Sample Problem Using Program CECI 2 with 0% and 10% Maximum Random Errors.

The nomenclature used in the output of the program is as follows:

MODE=1	Data will be generated in the program
BETA 0.8	(The sequence used is ρ = .1,.2,...,.8.)
Matrix P	Original matrix C as read from cards.
Matrix BE	Matrix U as read from cards.
Matrix EB	Matrix V from V = CU.
Matrix U	Matrix BE with random errors introduced.
Matrix V	Matrix EB with random errors introduced.
Output No. 4	The desired compliance matrix which satisfies criterion four.

The printed output for the problem with zero error appears on pages 90 to 93 inclusive; that for the problem with 10% maximum error appears on pages 94 to 97 inclusive.

MATRIX P FOLLOWS

MATRIX NUMBER 1, 6 ROWS, 6 COLUMNS

0.9000D 01	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.1800D 02	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.5000D 01	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1200D 02	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8000D 01	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2700D 02

MATRIX BE FOLLOWS

MATRIX NUMBER 2, 6 ROWS, 24 COLUMNS

-0.9700D 02	0.9200D 02	-0.1900D 02	0.3800D 02	-0.9900D 02	0.2430D 02	0.7000D 00	-0.5020D 02
0.3200D 02	-0.8840D 02	0.0	0.5100D 02	0.7500D 02	0.1200D 02	-0.2800D 02	0.6240D 02
-0.5000D 00	0.5160D 02	-0.7160D 02	0.4300D 01	0.1460D 02	0.2350D 02	-0.3670D 02	0.4500D 02
0.9000D 01	0.4500D 02	-0.2000D 02	0.8700D 02	0.9700D 02	0.1050D 02	0.2080D 02	-0.5210D 02
0.9870D 02	-0.2690D 02	0.9500D 02	0.1300D 02	-0.7900D 02	0.6700D 02	0.1700D 02	0.2500D 01
-0.5470D 02	0.3590D 02	-0.6550D 02	0.5550D 02	-0.5000D 00	0.7510D 02	0.3450D 02	0.8210D 02
0.4200D 02	-0.2700D 02	0.3400D 02	0.1900D 02	0.6200D 02	0.3500D 02	0.0	0.8700D 02
-0.5100D 02	0.3500D 02	0.1100D 02	-0.5300D 02	0.2400D 02	0.6000D 02	0.1500D 02	-0.3200D 02
-0.6900D 02	0.4200D 02	0.3100D 02	0.1500D 02	0.9810D 02	-0.4600D 01	0.3200D 01	0.6630D 02
0.1400D 02	0.3400D 02	-0.1500D 02	0.0	-0.8500D 02	0.5100D 02	-0.3900D 02	0.7800D 02
0.6400D 02	0.4100D 02	0.4100D 02	-0.2100D 02	-0.2300D 02	0.3600D 02	0.6100D 02	0.3100D 02
-0.1600D 02	-0.2000D 01	0.6700D 02	-0.5800D 02	0.2150D 02	-0.5500D 02	0.6580D 02	0.7590D 02
0.2500D 02	-0.5600D 02	0.6900D 02	0.3200D 02	0.5000D 01	0.0	-0.1300D 02	0.8300D 02
0.2000D 01	-0.3900D 02	-0.1300D 02	0.5100D 02	0.1100D 02	-0.1500D 02	-0.2100D 02	-0.2500D 01
0.4420D 02	-0.8000D 00	0.5500D 02	0.3350D 02	0.5300D 01	-0.8600D 01	0.6310D 02	0.1480D 02
0.5630D 02	0.3200D 02	-0.2260D 02	0.4550D 02	-0.5560D 02	-0.3500D 02	0.8900D 02	0.4800D 02
-0.6700D 02	0.2100D 02	-0.5000D 01	-0.8000D 01	0.4700D 02	0.1500D 02	0.2900D 02	-0.2200D 02
0.4900D 02	-0.2900D 02	0.6400D 02	0.7600D 02	0.5690D 02	-0.3780D 02	0.3820D 02	-0.1950D 02

MATRIX EB FOLLOWS

MATRIX NUMBER 3, 6 ROWS,24 COLUMNS

-0.8730D 03	0.8280D 03	-0.1710D 03	0.3420D 03	-0.8910D 03	0.2187D 03	0.6300D 01	-0.4518D 03				
0.2880D 03	-0.7956D 03	0.0	0.4590D 03	0.6750D 03	0.1080D 03	-0.2520D 03	0.5616D 03				
-0.4500D 01	0.4644D 03	-0.6444D 03	0.3870D 02	0.1314D 03	0.2115D 03	-0.3303D 03	0.4050D 03				
0.1620D 03	0.8100D 03	-0.3600D 03	0.1566D 04	0.1746D 04	0.1890D 03	0.3744D 03	-0.9378D 03				
0.1777D 04	-0.4842D 03	0.1710D 04	0.2340D 03	-0.1422D 04	0.1206D 04	0.3060D 03	0.4500D 02				
-0.9846D 03	0.6462D 03	-0.1179D 04	0.9990D 03	-0.9000D 01	0.1352D 04	0.6210D 03	0.1478D 04				
0.2100D 03	-0.1350D 03	0.1700D 03	0.9500D 02	0.3100D 03	0.1750D 03	0.0	0.4350D 03				
-0.2550D 03	0.1750D 03	0.5500D 02	-0.2650D 03	0.1200D 03	0.3000D 03	0.7500D 02	-0.1600D 03				
-0.3450D 03	0.2100D 03	0.1550D 03	0.7500D 02	0.4905D 03	-0.2300D 02	0.1600D 02	0.3315D 03				
0.1680D 03	0.4080D 03	-0.1800D 03	0.0	-0.1020D 04	0.6120D 03	-0.4680D 03	0.9360D 03				
0.7680D 03	0.4920D 03	0.4920D 03	-0.2520D 03	-0.2760D 03	0.4320D 03	0.7320D 03	0.3720D 03				
-0.1920D 03	-0.2400D 02	0.8040D 03	-0.6960D 03	0.2580D 03	-0.6600D 03	0.7896D 03	0.9108D 03				
0.2000D 03	-0.4480D 03	0.5520D 03	0.2560D 03	0.4000D 02	0.0	-0.1040D 03	0.6640D 03				
0.1600D 02	-0.3120D 03	-0.1040D 03	0.4080D 03	0.8800D 02	-0.1200D 03	-0.1680D 03	-0.2000D 02				
0.3536D 03	-0.6400D 01	0.4400D 03	0.2680D 03	0.4240D 02	-0.6880D 02	0.5048D 03	0.1184D 03				
0.1520D 04	0.8640D 03	-0.6102D 03	0.1228D 04	-0.1501D 04	-0.9450D 03	0.2403D 04	0.1296D 04				
-0.1809D 04	0.5670D 03	-0.1350D 03	-0.2160D 03	0.1269D 04	0.4050D 03	0.7830D 03	-0.5940D 03				
0.1323D 04	-0.7830D 03	0.1728D 04	0.2052D 04	0.1536D 04	-0.1021D 04	0.1031D 04	-0.5265D 03				

ERROR IN BLANCA = 0.0

ERROR IN BLANCA = 0.0

MATRIX U FOLLOWS

MATRIX NUMBER 4, 6 ROWS,24 COLUMNS

-0.9700D 02	0.9200D 02	-0.1900D 02	0.3800D 02	-0.9900D 02	0.2430D 02	0.7000D 00	-0.5020D 02
0.3200D 02	-0.8840D 02	0.0	0.5100D 02	0.7500D 02	0.1200D 02	-0.2800D 02	0.6240D 02
-0.5000D 00	0.5160D 02	-0.7160D 02	0.4300D 01	0.1460D 02	0.2350D 02	-0.3670D 02	0.4500D 02
0.9000D 01	0.4500D 02	-0.2000D 02	0.8700D 02	0.9700D 02	0.1050D 02	0.2080D 02	-0.5210D 02
0.9870D 02	-0.2690D 02	0.9500D 02	0.1300D 02	-0.7900D 02	0.6700D 02	0.1700D 02	0.2500D 01
-0.5470D 02	0.3590D 02	-0.6550D 02	0.5550D 02	-0.5000D 00	0.7510D 02	0.3450D 02	0.8210D 02
0.4200D 02	-0.2700D 02	0.3400D 02	0.1900D 02	0.6200D 02	0.3500D 02	0.0	0.8700D 02
-0.5100D 02	0.3500D 02	0.1100D 02	-0.5300D 02	0.2400D 02	0.6000D 02	0.1500D 02	-0.3200D 02
-0.6900D 02	0.4200D 02	0.3100D 02	0.1500D 02	0.9810D 02	-0.4600D 01	0.3200D 01	0.6630D 02
0.1400D 02	0.3400D 02	-0.1500D 02	0.0	-0.8500D 02	0.5100D 02	-0.3900D 02	0.7800D 02
0.6400D 02	0.4100D 02	0.4100D 02	-0.2100D 02	-0.2300D 02	0.3600D 02	0.6100D 02	0.3100D 02
-0.1600D 02	-0.2000D 01	0.6700D 02	-0.5800D 02	0.2150D 02	-0.5500D 02	0.6580D 02	0.7590D 02
0.2500D 02	-0.5600D 02	0.6900D 02	0.3200D 02	0.5000D 01	0.0	-0.1300D 02	0.8300D 02
0.2000D 01	-0.3900D 02	-0.1300D 02	0.5100D 02	0.1100D 02	-0.1500D 02	-0.2100D 02	-0.2500D 01
0.4420D 02	-0.8000D 00	0.5500D 02	0.3350D 02	0.5300D 01	-0.8600D 01	0.6310D 02	0.1480D 02
0.5630D 02	0.3200D 02	-0.2260D 02	0.4550D 02	-0.5560D 02	-0.3500D 02	0.8900D 02	0.4800D 02
-0.6700D 02	0.2100D 02	-0.5000D 01	-0.8000D 01	0.4700D 02	0.1500D 02	0.2900D 02	-0.2200D 02
0.4900D 02	-0.2900D 02	0.6400D 02	0.7600D 02	0.5690D 02	-0.3780D 02	0.3820D 02	-0.1950D 02

MATRIX V FOLLOWS

MATRIX NUMBER 5, 6 ROWS,24 COLUMNS

-0.8730D 03	0.8280D 03	-0.1710D 03	0.3420D 03	-0.8910D 03	0.2187D 03	0.6300D 01	-0.4518D 03
0.2880D 03	-0.7956D 03	0.0	0.4590D 03	0.6750D 03	0.1080D 03	-0.2520D 03	0.5616D 03
-0.4500D 01	0.4644D 03	-0.6444D 03	0.3870D 02	0.1314D 03	0.2115D 03	-0.3303D 03	0.4050D 03
0.1620D 03	0.8100D 03	-0.3600D 03	0.1566D 04	0.1746D 04	0.1890D 03	0.3744D 03	-0.9378D 03
0.1777D 04	-0.4842D 03	0.1710D 04	0.2340D 03	-0.1422D 04	0.1206D 04	0.3060D 03	0.4500D 02
-0.9846D 03	0.6462D 03	-0.1179D 04	0.9990D 03	-0.9000D 01	0.1352D 04	0.6210D 03	0.1478D 04
0.2100D 03	-0.1350D 03	0.1700D 03	0.9500D 02	0.3100D 03	0.1750D 03	-0.0	0.4350D 03
-0.2550D 03	0.1750D 03	0.5500D 02	-0.2650D 03	0.1200D 03	0.3000D 03	0.7500D 02	-0.1600D 03
-0.3450D 03	0.2100D 03	0.1550D 03	0.7500D 02	0.4905D 03	-0.2300D 02	0.1600D 02	0.3315D 03
0.1680D 03	0.4080D 03	-0.1800D 03	0.0	-0.1020D 04	0.6120D 03	-0.4680D 03	0.9360D 03
0.7680D 03	0.4920D 03	0.4920D 03	-0.2520D 03	-0.2760D 03	0.4320D 03	0.7320D 03	0.3720D 03
-0.1920D 03	-0.2400D 02	0.8040D 03	-0.6960D 03	0.2580D 03	-0.6600D 03	0.7896D 03	0.9108D 03
0.2000D 03	-0.4480D 03	0.5520D 03	0.2560D 03	0.4000D 02	0.0	-0.1040D 03	0.6640D 03
0.1600D 02	-0.3120D 03	-0.1040D 03	0.4080D 03	0.8800D 02	-0.1200D 03	-0.1680D 03	-0.2000D 02
0.3536D 03	-0.6400D 01	0.4400D 03	0.2680D 03	0.4240D 02	-0.6880D 02	0.5048D 03	0.1184D 03
0.1520D 04	0.8640D 03	-0.6102D 03	0.1228D 04	-0.1501D 04	-0.9450D 03	0.2403D 04	0.1296D 04
-0.1809D 04	0.5670D 03	-0.1350D 03	-0.2160D 03	0.1269D 04	0.4050D 03	0.7830D 03	-0.5940D 03
0.1323D 04	-0.7830D 03	0.1728D 04	0.2052D 04	0.1536D 04	-0.1021D 04	0.1031D 04	-0.5265D 03

ELAPSED TIME = 10.91

ELAPSED TIME = 0.90

NUMBER OF ITERACTIONS = 0.80000000D 01

```
 OUTPUT NO.4, MINIMIZES V + BETA * U SQUARE ERRORS
DESIRED MATRIX IS
  MATRIX NUMBER        17,    6 ROWS, 6 COLUMNS
 0.9000D 01 -0.1388D-15 -0.7355D-15 -0.8327D-16 -0.3886D-15 -0.2665D-14
-0.1388D-15  0.1800D 02  0.3789D-14  0.1346D-14 -0.9437D-15 -0.1088D-13
-0.7355D-15  0.3789D-14  0.5000D 01 -0.1069D-14  0.3053D-15  0.4885D-14
-0.8327D-16  0.1346D-14 -0.1069D-14  0.1200D 02  0.1998D-14  0.8882D-15
-0.3886D-15 -0.9437D-15  0.3053D-15  0.1998D-14  0.8000D 01  0.1044D-13
-0.2665D-14 -0.1088D-13  0.4885D-14  0.8882D-15  0.1044D-13  0.2700D 02
 BETA =0.800000D 00
 CRITERION NUMBER     1 EQUALS    1.797180D-22
 CRITERION NUMBER     2 EQUALS    3.555419D-25
 CRITERION NUMBER     3 EQUALS    4.837873D-24
 CRITERION NUMBER     4 EQUALS    1.000014D-22
 ELAPSED TIME =          0.99
 TOTAL ELAPSED TIME =          12.86
```

MATRIX P FOLLOWS

MATRIX NUMBER 1, 6 ROWS, 6 COLUMNS

0.9000D 01	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.1800D 02	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.5000D 01	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1200D 02	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8000D 01	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2700D 02

MATRIX BE FOLLOWS

MATRIX NUMBER 2, 6 ROWS,24 COLUMNS

-0.9700D 02	0.9200D 02	-0.1900D 02	0.3800D 02	-0.9900D 02	0.2430D 02	0.7000D 00	-0.5020D 02
0.3200D 02	-0.8840D 02	0.0	0.5100D 02	0.7500D 02	0.1200D 02	-0.2800D 02	0.6240D 02
-0.5000D 00	0.5160D 02	-0.7160D 02	0.4300D 01	0.1460D 02	0.2350D 02	-0.3670D 02	0.4500D 02
0.9000D 01	0.4500D 02	-0.2000D 02	0.8700D 02	0.9700D 02	0.1050D 02	0.2080D 02	-0.5210D 02
0.9870D 02	-0.2690D 02	0.9500D 02	0.1300D 02	-0.7900D 02	0.6700D 02	0.1700D 02	0.2500D 01
-0.5470D 02	0.3590D 02	-0.6550D 02	0.5550D 02	-0.5000D 00	0.7510D 02	0.3450D 02	0.8210D 02
0.4200D 02	-0.2700D 02	0.3400D 02	0.1900D 02	0.6200D 02	0.3500D 02	0.0	0.8700D 02
-0.5100D 02	0.3500D 02	0.1100D 02	-0.5300D 02	0.2400D 02	0.6000D 02	0.1500D 02	-0.3200D 02
-0.6900D 02	0.4200D 02	0.3100D 02	0.1500D 02	0.9810D 02	-0.4600D 01	0.3200D 01	0.6630D 02
0.1400D 02	0.3400D 02	-0.1500D 02	0.0	-0.8500D 02	0.5100D 02	-0.3900D 02	0.7800D 02
0.6400D 02	0.4100D 02	0.4100D 02	-0.2100D 02	-0.2300D 02	0.3600D 02	0.6100D 02	0.3100D 02
-0.1600D 02	-0.2000D 01	0.6700D 02	-0.5800D 02	0.2150D 02	-0.5500D 02	0.6580D 02	0.7590D 02
0.2500D 02	-0.5600D 02	0.6900D 02	0.3200D 02	0.5000D 01	0.0	-0.1300D 02	0.8300D 02
0.2000D 01	-0.3900D 02	-0.1300D 02	0.5100D 02	0.1100D 02	-0.1500D 02	-0.2100D 02	-0.2500D 01
0.4420D 02	-0.8000D 00	0.5500D 02	0.3350D 02	0.5300D 01	-0.8600D 01	0.6310D 02	0.1480D 02
0.5630D 02	0.3200D 02	-0.2260D 02	0.4550D 02	-0.5560D 02	-0.3500D 02	0.8900D 02	0.4800D 02
-0.6700D 02	0.2100D 02	-0.5000D 01	-0.8000D 01	0.4700D 02	0.1500D 02	0.2900D 02	-0.2200D 02
0.4900D 02	-0.2900D 02	0.6400D 02	0.7600D 02	0.5690D 02	-0.3780D 02	0.3820D 02	-0.1950D 02

MATRIX EB FOLLOWS

MATRIX NUMBER 3, 6 ROWS,24 COLUMNS

-0.8730D 03	0.8280D 03	-0.1710D 03	0.3420D 03	-0.8910D 03	0.2187D 03	0.6300D 01	-0.4518D 03
0.2880D 03	-0.7956D 03	0.0	0.4590D 03	0.6750D 03	0.1080D 03	-0.2520D 03	0.5616D 03
-0.4500D 01	0.4644D 03	-0.6444D 03	0.3870D 02	0.1314D 03	0.2115D 03	-0.3303D 03	0.4050D 03
0.1620D 03	0.8100D 03	-0.3600D 03	0.1566D 04	0.1746D 04	0.1890D 03	0.3744D 03	-0.9378D 03
0.1777D 04	-0.4842D 03	0.1710D 04	0.2340D 03	-0.1422D 04	0.1206D 04	0.3060D 03	0.4500D 02
-0.9846D 03	0.6462D 03	-0.1179D 04	0.9990D 03	-0.9000D 01	0.1352D 04	0.6210D 03	0.1478D 04
0.2100D 03	-0.1350D 03	0.1700D 03	0.9500D 02	0.3100D 03	0.1750D 03	0.0	0.4350D 03
-0.2550D 03	0.1750D 03	0.5500D 02	-0.2650D 03	0.1200D 03	0.3000D 03	0.7500D 02	-0.1600D 03
-0.3450D 03	0.2100D 03	0.1550D 03	0.7500D 02	0.4905D 03	-0.2300D 02	0.1600D 02	0.3315D 03
0.1680D 03	0.4080D 03	-0.1800D 03	0.0	-0.1020D 04	0.6120D 03	-0.4680D 03	0.9360D 03
0.7680D 03	0.4920D 03	0.4920D 03	-0.2520D 03	-0.2760D 03	0.4320D 03	0.7320D 03	0.3720D 03
-0.1920D 03	-0.2400D 02	0.8040D 03	-0.6960D 03	0.2580D 03	-0.6600D 03	0.7896D 03	0.9108D 03
0.2000D 03	-0.4480D 03	0.5520D 03	0.2560D 03	0.4000D 02	0.0	-0.1040D 03	0.6640D 03
0.1600D 02	-0.3120D 03	-0.1040D 03	0.4080D 03	0.8800D 02	-0.1200D 03	-0.1680D 03	-0.2000D 02
0.3536D 03	-0.6400D 01	0.4400D 03	0.2680D 03	0.4240D 02	-0.6880D 02	0.5048D 03	0.1184D 03
0.1520D 04	0.8640D 03	-0.6100D 03	0.1228D 04	-0.1501D 04	-0.9450D 03	0.2403D 04	0.1296D 04
-0.1809D 04	0.5670D 03	-0.1350D 03	-0.2160D 03	0.1269D 04	0.4050D 03	0.7830D 03	-0.5940D 03
0.1323D 04	-0.7830D 03	0.1728D 04	0.2052D 04	0.1536D 04	-0.1021D 04	0.1031D 04	-0.5265D 03

ERROR IN BLANCA = 0.01000

ERROR IN BLANCA = 0.01000

MATRIX U FOLLOWS

MATRIX NUMBER 4, 6 ROWS,24 COLUMNS

-0.1052D 03	0.8658D 02	-0.2068D 02	0.4062D 02	-0.9314D 02	0.2531D 02	0.7619D 00	-0.5323D 02
0.2964D 02	-0.9087D 02	0.2318D 00	0.4927D 02	0.6915D 02	0.1111D 02	-0.2937D 02	0.5892D 02
-0.5106D 00	0.5199D 02	-0.7779D 02	0.3884D 01	0.1384D 02	0.2411D 02	-0.3850D 02	0.4176D 02
0.8827D 01	0.4064D 02	-0.2122D 02	0.9073D 02	0.8744D 02	0.1096D 02	0.2265D 02	-0.5227D 02
0.9674D 02	-0.2810D 02	0.1029D 03	0.1231D 02	-0.8549D 02	0.7140D 02	0.1641D 02	0.2675D 01
-0.5910D 02	0.3826D 02	-0.6028D 02	0.5143D 02	-0.4528D 00	0.7832D 02	0.3386D 02	0.7743D 02
0.3815D 02	-0.2780D 02	0.3433D 02	0.1980D 02	0.6712D 02	0.3157D 02	0.2069D 00	0.9459D 02
-0.5325D 02	0.3524D 02	0.9924D 01	-0.5662D 02	0.2505D 02	0.6025D 02	0.1386D 02	-0.3158D 02
-0.6931D 02	0.4202D 02	0.3309D 02	0.1365D 02	0.9464D 02	-0.4179D 01	0.2968D 01	0.6291D 02
0.1522D 02	0.3199D 02	-0.1602D 02	0.5648D-01	-0.9211D 02	0.5216D 02	-0.4008D 02	0.7667D 02
0.6430D 02	0.4127D 02	0.3946D 02	-0.1934D 02	-0.2357D 02	0.3455D 02	0.6634D 02	0.3124D 02
-0.1679D 02	-0.2094D 01	0.6757D 02	-0.6069D 02	0.1946D 02	-0.4956D 02	0.7113D 02	0.7766D 02
0.2273D 02	-0.5197D 02	0.6779D 02	0.3337D 02	0.5115D 01	0.4043D 00	-0.1226D 02	0.8964D 02
0.1853D 01	-0.3511D 02	-0.1389D 02	0.4827D 02	0.1037D 02	-0.1360D 02	-0.2278D 02	-0.2450D 01
0.4549D 02	-0.8394D 00	0.5651D 02	0.3226D 02	0.5741D 01	-0.9329D 01	0.6715D 02	0.1427D 02
0.5346D 02	0.3151D 02	-0.2095D 02	0.4126D 02	-0.5709D 02	-0.3303D 02	0.8546D 02	0.4351D 02
-0.6054D 02	0.2076D 02	-0.4913D 01	-0.8333D 01	0.4795D 02	0.1575D 02	0.2921D 02	-0.2251D 02
0.4815D 02	-0.2964D 02	0.6181D 02	0.7452D 02	0.6197D 02	-0.4012D 02	0.3980D 02	-0.2071D 02

MATRIX V FOLLOWS

MATRIX NUMBER 5, 6 ROWS,24 COLUMNS

-0.9166D 03	0.8613D 03	-0.1583D 03	0.3649D 03	-0.9509D 03	0.2331D 03	0.6178D 01	-0.4439D 03
0.2950D 03	-0.8119D 03	0.8306D 00	0.4871D 03	0.6817D 03	0.1047D 03	-0.2535D 03	0.5768D 03
-0.4334D 01	0.4954D 03	-0.6116D 03	0.4212D 02	0.1372D 03	0.2082D 03	-0.3194D 03	0.3846D 03
0.1599D 03	0.7295D 03	-0.3537D 03	0.1674D 04	0.1830D 04	0.1716D 03	0.3467D 03	-0.9999D 03
0.1850D 04	-0.4361D 03	0.1644D 04	0.2109D 03	-0.1337D 04	0.1117D 04	0.3021D 03	0.4347D 02
-0.1011D 04	0.6908D 03	-0.1109D 04	0.1085D 04	-0.8327D 01	0.1329D 04	0.5754D 03	0.1521D 04
0.2075D 03	-0.1254D 03	0.1608D 03	0.9320D 02	0.3242D 03	0.1728D 03	-0.9025D 00	0.4184D 03
-0.2565D 03	0.1902D 03	0.4969D 02	-0.2491D 03	0.1205D 03	0.2769D 03	0.8139D 02	-0.1732D 03
-0.3318D 03	0.1937D 03	0.1681D 03	0.7065D 02	0.4526D 03	-0.2274D 02	0.1606D 02	0.3519D 03
0.1586D 03	0.4164D 03	-0.1665D 03	0.8025D 00	-0.1050D 04	0.5510D 03	-0.4714D 03	0.9405D 03
0.7717D 03	0.5217D 03	0.4755D 03	-0.2292D 03	-0.2835D 03	0.4693D 03	0.6909D 03	0.3500D 03
-0.1965D 03	-0.2517D 02	0.7592D 03	-0.7166D 03	0.2739D 03	-0.6518D 03	0.7181D 03	0.9916D 03
0.2135D 03	-0.4431D 03	0.4986D 03	0.2510D 03	0.4003D 02	0.4526D 00	-0.1042D 03	0.6023D 03
0.1732D 02	-0.3389D 03	-0.1068D 03	0.3769D 03	0.8488D 02	-0.1280D 03	-0.1619D 03	-0.2171D 02
0.3215D 03	-0.6794D 01	0.3982D 03	0.2751D 03	0.4600D 02	-0.6473D 02	0.4675D 03	0.1290D 03
0.1554D 04	0.7781D 03	-0.5619D 03	0.1262D 04	-0.1424D 04	-0.1002D 04	0.2274D 04	0.1223D 04
-0.1857D 04	0.5720D 03	-0.1464D 03	-0.2086D 03	0.1147D 04	0.3728D 03	0.7404D 03	-0.6110D 03
0.1225D 04	-0.8190D 03	0.1702D 04	0.1861D 04	0.1672D 04	-0.1107D 04	0.9753D 03	-0.4759D 03

ELAPSED TIME = 10.95

ELAPSED TIME = 1.86

NUMBER OF ITERACTIONS = 0.17000000D 02

```
 OUTPUT NO.4, MINIMIZES V + BETA * U SQUARE ERRORS
DESIRED MATRIX IS
  MATRIX NUMBER       17,    6 ROWS, 6 COLUMNS

 0.9264D 01 -0.1389D 00 -0.1716D-01  0.3280D 00  0.1555D 00 -0.1794D 00
-0.1389D 00  0.1793D 02  0.1632D 00 -0.3352D 00  0.1642D 00 -0.1288D 00
-0.1716D-01  0.1632D 00  0.4651D 01  0.2899D 00 -0.9420D-01  0.3705D 00
 0.3280D 00 -0.3352D 00  0.2899D 00  0.1170D 02 -0.2030D 00 -0.2331D 00
 0.1555D 00  0.1642D 00 -0.9420D-01 -0.2030D 00  0.7575D 01  0.3344D-01
-0.1794D 00 -0.1288D 00  0.3705D 00 -0.2331D 00  0.3344D-01  0.2671D 02

 BETA =0.8000000D 00

 CRITERION NUMBER     1 EQUALS    4.998249D 05

 CRITERION NUMBER     2 EQUALS    2.570142D 03

 CRITERION NUMBER     3 EQUALS    3.139593D 04

 CRITERION NUMBER     4 EQUALS    2.788228D 05

 ELAPSED TIME =          0.99

 TOTAL ELAPSED TIME =          13.85
```

APPENDIX D

BRIEF TREATMENT OF RELATED PROBLEMS

D-1 Case where there are no Restrictions on C.

In the development of this thesis, starting with the matrix equation CU = V, matrix C was restricted to be symmetric and positive definite. Suppose now that these restrictions should be removed, and, indeed, let it only be required that C have the correct dimensions to relate matrices U and V which may have a different number of rows.

Let us write equation (4) in a modified form

$$\alpha = tr\left[(CU-V)^T Z (CU-V)\right] \tag{D-1}$$

where Z is arbitrary and might be thought of as representing a set of weighting factors. If Z is the unit matrix, equation (D-1) reduces to equation (4).

From equation (D-1)

$$\alpha = tr\left[U^T C^T Z C U - U^T C^T Z V - V^T Z C U + V^T Z V\right]$$

Note that, in general, $C^T \neq C$ since the requirement of symmetry is not made here.

Using * to denote partial differentiation with respect to any element x, as before, one gets

$$\alpha^* = tr\left[U^T C^{T*} Z C U + U^T C^T Z C^* U - U^T C^{T*} Z V - V^T Z C^* U\right]$$

$$= tr\left[(CUU^T - VU^T)(C^{T*})(Z + Z^T)\right] \tag{D-2}$$

Thus α is made stationary with respect to each element of C if C satisfies the equation

$$CUU^T = VU^T$$

If U is of rank m, where m is the number of rows in U, then

$$C = VU^T(UU^T)^{-1}$$

It is interesting to note, that the result is independent of the arbitrary weighting matrix Z.

D-2 Case where C is Orthogonal.

This problem arises in the treatment of the orientation of a rigid body.

If C is orthogonal, then

$$C^T = C^{-1} = Y$$

where the notation $Y = C^{-1}$ is used for convenience in manipulation.

As before let x be any element of C, and let * denote $\frac{\partial}{\partial x}$. Then the relation CY = I, leads to C* = -CY*C, and equation (4) can be written as

$$\alpha = tr\left(U^TU - U^TYV - V^TCU + V^TV\right)$$

so that

$$\alpha^* = tr\left(-U^TY^*V + V^TCY^*CU\right)$$

$$= tr\left[(Y^*)(CUV^TC - VU^T)\right] \qquad \text{(D-3)}$$

Thus, α is stationary with respect to variation in any of the elements of C, if C satisfies the equation

$$CUV^TC = VU^T$$

which will be so if C is any of the several values

$$C = (VU^TUV^T)^{\frac{1}{2}}(UV^T)^{-1}$$

VU^TUV^T is symmetric matrix, and its square root can be obtained as described in Section 4.

These results were obtained by Professor Brock and are given here so as to collect in one place information on this general matrix problem.

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13. ABSTRACT

A linear structure can be characterized by its compliance matrix C, which is 6x6 symmetrical and positive definite and which relates a force 6-vector $\bar{F}_j$ to a displacement 6-vector $\bar{D}_j$ by the relation $C\bar{F}_j = \bar{D}_j$. The inverse, S, of C, is called the stiffness matrix and satisfies $S\bar{D}_j = \bar{F}_j$. This thesis deals with the problem of finding optimal values of such matrices C and S from experimental determinations of a sufficient number of vector-pairs $(\bar{F}_j, \bar{D}_j)$ which are presumed to contain random errors.

J. E. Brock has introduced this problem area, suggested several different criteria of optimality, and solved some of the corresponding specific problems. This thesis completes the solution to a previously unsolved specific problem of this group and contributes computationally convenient new solutions to another. Moreover, a computer program, originally written for the CDC 1604 has been rewritten, in FORTRAN IV Language, as two programs for the IBM System 360 computer, and the capability has been significantly augmented.

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